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## Kissinger Seeks To Assure Rabin On Policy of U.S.

TEL AVIV, Nov. 7 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived today, seeking to ease Israeli concern about a possible American change in policy favoring the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

"There has been no change in American policy on any of the issues before us," Mr. Kissinger told newsmen here after flying in from Damascus.

Mr. Kissinger conferred for more than three hours in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad on the hard-line decisions of the Arab summit conference at Rabat.

He disclosed no dramatic progress in Syria, saying, "I told the President [Mr. Assad] we remain ready to proceed on a step-by-step basis to bring a just and lasting peace to the area and this requires the cooperation of all the parties."

He came to Israel, he said, "to discuss with our friends the impact of recent events" at Rabat and the United Nations, which granted observer status to the PLO.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon welcomed Mr. Kissinger, and said, "We shall do our best to see to it that the momentum [toward peace] is not lost."

Talks in Jerusalem

Mr. Kissinger drove immediately to Jerusalem for a first working session with Premier Yehonatan Rabin, Mr. Allon and Defense Minister Shimon Peres.

Mr. Kissinger canceled his planned trip to Turkey, scheduled for tomorrow and Saturday, because of Turkish government complications. He planned to leave Israel tomorrow, probably flying to Tunis to meet and for brief talks with President Habib Bourguiba.

Cancellation of Mr. Kissinger's trip to Turkey was caused by the inability of the Turkish government to give binding commitments to a package of proposals to get negotiations going on the Cyprus conflict.

Mr. Kissinger said he and Mr. Rabin agreed to "skip some of the details" of the Cyprus conflict, and to concentrate on the more important issues of the Middle East.

He told newsmen: "We in the PLO and Mr. Rabin agree that time may not always play into the hands of the liberation movement and of Portugal. We have decided to move ahead very fast. There will be new meetings in the near future."

The PLO is the most important movement in Angola and considered the most moderate one, with support from Zaire and other African nations. Angola is the last African area under Portugal's rule. The new military-led Lisbon junta has not yet been able to negotiate a settlement there.

Mr. Kissinger said today's initial meeting did not raise the question of Cabinda, the Portuguese enclave surrounded by Congolese territory north of Angola, where nationalists are split between factions favoring merger with Angola while others want the territory to become independent.

Rioting in Luanda

LUANDA, Angola, Nov. 7 (Reuters)—Rioting and shooting swept a Luanda suburb last night, and radio and newspaper reports today said 50 people were killed or injured.

Firing broke out when soldiers entered a slum area to retrieve the body of a white civilian hacked to death by bandits yesterday afternoon.

A soldier was shot and killed by automatic fire, and in the violence that followed, rioters used machine pistols, grenades and plastic explosives, according to an officer with the troops sent in to restore order.

Tranquillity reigns in Santa Cruz, officials announced shortly after that, rebel radio stations ceased broadcasting from the city, 330 miles east of La Paz.

The government said Gen. Banzer's loyal army and air force troops retook the central square of Santa Cruz today, and began a "cleanup operation." There was no mention of casualties.

Gen. Banzer was an army colonel when he took power three years ago in a bloody coup that also began in Santa Cruz, the oil and agriculture center of Bolivia. Since then he has resisted more than a dozen plots against his rightist and severely anti-Communist regime.

Charge Against Banzer

The latest revolt began in the early-morning hours in a ranger regiment. Several radio stations under rebel "control" broadcast calls for citizens to gather and demonstrate. They asserted that the rebels had taken the Santa Cruz City Hall and police station.

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the rebels planned to revive nationalism in Bolivia. It said former Minister of Public Health Carlos Valverde Barba was the rebels' "undisputed leader."

The joint military command in La Paz said two generals, Julio Prado Montano and Orlando Alvarez, were also leaders of the

insurrection. Gen. Prado's son, Maj. Gary Prado, led a futile attempt to overthrow Gen. Banzer in June.

After hearing of the uprising, Gen. Banzer proclaimed a state of siege to give himself broad powers and left for Cochabamba, where he gathered troops for the



SOVIET TRIUMPH—Waving to crowd from reviewing stand atop Lenin's Tomb in Moscow's Red Square yesterday are from left: Premier Alexei Kosygin; President Nikolai Podgorny; Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev; Politburo member Mikhail Suslov (rear).



Soviet intercontinental missile passing in review in yesterday's Moscow parade.

## Air Duel May Settle 'L'Affaire Mirage'

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 7 (UPI)—While the wrath of Gaullist parliamentarians boiled over Gen. Paul Stehlin's "treason," aircraft maker Marcel Dassault today calmly proposed a French-American aerial duel to see who makes the better plane.

The Americans immediately took up the challenge. The latest and most bizarre twist yet in the "arms deal of the century" showed every sign of becoming an *affaire* in the best French sense. Yesterday, Gen. Stehlin's preference for American planes over the French Mirage F-1 was disclosed. Today he was castigated and outmaneuvered by the French.

Tonight he announced his resignation as vice-president of the National Assembly and as a member of his parliamentary group. Earlier in the day, Pierre Messmer, a former Gaullist prime minister, announced that he would no longer attend the assembly when Gen. Stehlin was presiding. Gaullist Deputy Jacques Marette branded Gen. Stehlin, 67, a former French Air Force chief of staff, a "coward," and said, "I will no longer shake his hand."

The outrage came over a Stehlin report, which was leaked through NATO. The report claims that new American lightweight fighter planes are better than the Mirage and that France should rely more on U.S. armaments until such time as the European armaments have a common armaments policy.

Only one public figure in all of France came forward today to defend Gen. Stehlin's position: Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, a member of Gen. Stehlin's centrist group in the National Assembly, he said: "Anything that Gen.

Stehlin can contribute to a public debate on the best way of spending French money and defending France is perfectly correct and normal."

After a heated meeting with his centrist parliamentarians, however, Gen. Stehlin announced the resignation as vice-president of the Assembly. It was clear that the resignation had been sought by the centrists, who are parliamentary allies of the Gaullists.

Mr. Dassault, meanwhile, proposed in a letter to the newspaper *Le Figaro* that the competition between his Mirage F-1 and the two American planes, General Dynamics' YF-16 and Northrop's YF-17 Cobra, be settled in a dogfight, using "photo to machine guns" instead of real ones.

The challenge was picked up immediately by Geoffrey Parsons, representing Northrop Aviation in France. "We'd love it," said Mr. Parsons. "Both Northrop and General Dynamics would welcome such a test. It would be devastating."

The composition between the aircraft makers is to sell an initial 350 planes—and eventually as many as 3,500—as the new generation of lightweight fighters. The U.S. Air Force currently is conducting tests to pick one of the U.S. planes, and then four European countries, the Netherlands, Norway, Belgium and Denmark, will decide on their choice. The decisions are expected in January.

Mr. Dassault claimed in his letter that the U.S. planes, new in conception, would be no match for the Mirage, equipped with a newer, more powerful engine and carrying the latest in armaments. The newspaper *Le Monde* said tonight: "In inviting his competitors to such a tourney, Mr. Dassault is not taking a great risk."

No Contest?

Mr. Parsons disputed that: "How can it use superior firepower if the U.S. plane is constantly on its tail?" he asked. Mr. Parsons said he had just returned from such a test in Switzerland between the Northrop F-5E and the Mirage III, and it had been "no contest."

[In Bern today, a Swiss Defense Ministry spokesman said that the Swiss prefer the Northrop F-5E to the Mirage III despite a new French offer made a week ago. United Press International reported. The spokesman said that the French had been informed of the preference.]

In two statements today, Mr. Dassault accused Gen. Stehlin, a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## In Revolution Day Message Russia Gets Peking Bid On Nonaggression Pact

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (NYT)—China, in a major shift in its public position, today informed the Soviet leadership of its interest in a nonaggression pact with Moscow, but linked the idea to separation of their military forces along their disputed frontier.

Peking made known its interest in a message to the Kremlin on the 57th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, according to official Chinese sources in Moscow.

The Chinese message was not printed in the Soviet press, but it was broadcast by Radio Peking, in Russian, to the Soviet Union, and made available in Russian, in an unofficial translation by China's Xinhua news agency, to Western correspondents here.

Previously, Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev twice had charged the Chinese leadership with ignoring Soviet proposals for a nonaggression pact and refusing to respond when the Kremlin put forward a draft treaty on Jan. 15, 1971, and again in the middle of June, 1973. Chinese officials here have ridiculed the proposals in the past as "Russian propaganda."

Each side has attempted in the past to present itself as the reasonable party and present the other as opposing settlement of their disputes. Given conditions attached by Peking today to a nonaggression pact, its acceptance of the nonaggression pact idea was seen as a possible play to put Moscow on the diplomatic defensive.

Meeting in 1969

The Chinese message, as translated into Russian by Chinese sources, said the idea of a nonaggression pact was part of an understanding reached by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin when they held a surprise meeting in Peking on Sept. 11, 1969.

Peking also maintained that this understanding included a provision to separate military forces of both sides along the border, something that Moscow has balked at doing.

In a passage that the Chinese sources underscored as being of unusual interest, and departing from the standard text of annual Revolution Day congratulatory messages, Peking said:

"The Chinese government has frequently proposed that the two sides should hold talks to achieve relations of friendship and good neighborliness. Above all the mutual understanding achieved in September, 1969, at the meeting of the Premiers of the two states—that an agreement should be signed on nonaggression, nonuse of force, and the maintenance of the status quo on the frontier, the prevention of military conflicts and clashes, the separation of forces in disputed regions and the solution of all frontier questions through talks—should be adhered to."

Moscow and Peking have kept most of the content of their negotiations secret, and it is not known what position has been taken privately by Peking in the past. The border talks have been suspended since late summer.

But the public shift from Peking's previous policy of ignoring Soviet statements urging a nonaggression pact to a posture of interest follows signs of conciliation on both sides.

Last month, reports from Peking quoted high-ranking Chinese officials as saying the Peking

leadership no longer believes that China is in imminent danger of attack by the Soviet Union.

Five days ago, Premier Kosygin made what was regarded as a conciliatory speech dealing with China, ignoring border disputes and the Soviet concern over Chinese detention of a Soviet helicopter crew, captured in China's Sinkiang Province last March. Chinese officials here told Westerners last week that it there was to be any espionage trial of the Soviet helicopter crew, as Moscow once feared, it would not take place "for a long while."

Chinese newsmen, often critical of Moscow in private conversations, lately have been circumspect in comments on Sino-Soviet relations.

However, last night, Chinese Ambassador Liu Hsin-chuan walked out of the Kremlin Hall of Congresses when Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, in a major national address, repeated Soviet charges that Peking's leadership had "aligned itself with opponents of easing tension" and had joined the "struggle against the Soviet Union and the Socialist community."

But Mr. Gromyko also said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Cites Greek-Cypriot 'Illusions' Clerides Concedes Federation Is Key to Cyprus Settlement

NICOSIA, Nov. 7 (AP)—President Glafkos Clerides of Cyprus told Greek Cypriots last night that accepting federation with Turkish Cypriots was the only realistic way of settling the Cyprus crisis.

"I see no prospect of the Turks accepting any settlement that does not include federation and some geographical basis for it," he told more than 300 persons gathered in a small art gallery.

It was the first time the Greek-Cypriot leader had publicly counseled the acceptance of a federation.

Before the Turkish invasion of the island last July, such a statement would have been regarded by most Greek Cypriots as betrayal. Until then, the ethnic Greek majority dominated the Cyprus government and the island's economy.

Mr. Clerides said Greek-Cypriot thinking on Cyprus before the Turkish invasion was based on "false assumptions, terrible mistakes and illusions."

The main illusion, he said, "was that we could treat the Turkish Cypriot community as a simple minority, without taking into account it was backed by Turkey with a population of 33 million."

"In reality we are the minority," he said.

Mr. Clerides noted that 40 percent of Cyprus territory and 70 percent of the island's economic production are under Turkish occupation and that 200,000 Greek Cypriots have become refugees. He said future negotiations must take into account that a mutually acceptable negotiated settlement can be reached, so that the Turkish troops can be withdrawn and the refugees returned to their homes.

"I am sorry if I disappoint you," he said, "but we must not make the same mistakes as before, confuse what we want with what is possible."

Federation would involve separate regions, one administered by the ethnic Turks and one by the ethnic Greeks, but stopping short of partition. It would preserve the independence of Cyprus and give the central government well-defined powers.

Clash Over Resolution

Earlier yesterday, Mr. Clerides and Turkish minority leader Rauf Denktaş clashed over the UN resolution passed Friday that called for respect for Cyprus's independence, the withdrawal of foreign troops and the return of refugees to their homes.

Speaking to newsmen before a new round of talks on humanitarian problems caused by the July 20 Turkish invasion and subsequent occupation of the northern part of the island, the two community leaders offered divergent views.

Mr. Denktaş said the Turkish Cypriots support only parts of the resolution. He singled out the paragraph calling for respect for the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus. He said the rest of the resolution was merely "the opinion of the assembly."

At this point, Mr. Clerides intervened to say, "I accept the UN resolution in toto, even those parts which may not be in my favor."

"I don't think one can afford the luxury or has the right to separate portions of the resolution and say 'This one I accept and that one I reject.'"

A communiqué issued after the meeting said the two sides exchanged information and considered procedures to aid in a search for more than 3,000 persons still listed as missing.

The Cyprus government also announced it intended to take legal steps against German and British fruit importers buying Cypriot lemons offered for sale by Turkey.

The government spokesman said the lemons had been "stolen" from Greek-owned orchards in the part of Cyprus occupied by the Turkish invasion force, and were being offered for sale to European firms after being shipped from Turkey, where they had been sent from Cyprus.

In Construction of 200 Silos

Soviet SALT Pact Violation Feared in U.S.

By Warren L. Nelson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI)—A little-noticed debate has been mounting here over whether Russia is violating the agreement reached in the 1972 Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitations Talks.

Rumors of Soviet violations have been circulating in Washington for a month. A report charged the Russians with building up to 200 new Intercontinental Ballistic Missile silos, which would put them more than 100 miles above the ceiling of 1,618 agreed to in the 1972 pact.

Last week, Sen. James Buckley, Cons.-R., N. Y., said in a speech that there was mounting evidence that the Russians were trying to conceal some of their construction from American spy satellites. "This also is a violation of the SALT pact," he said.

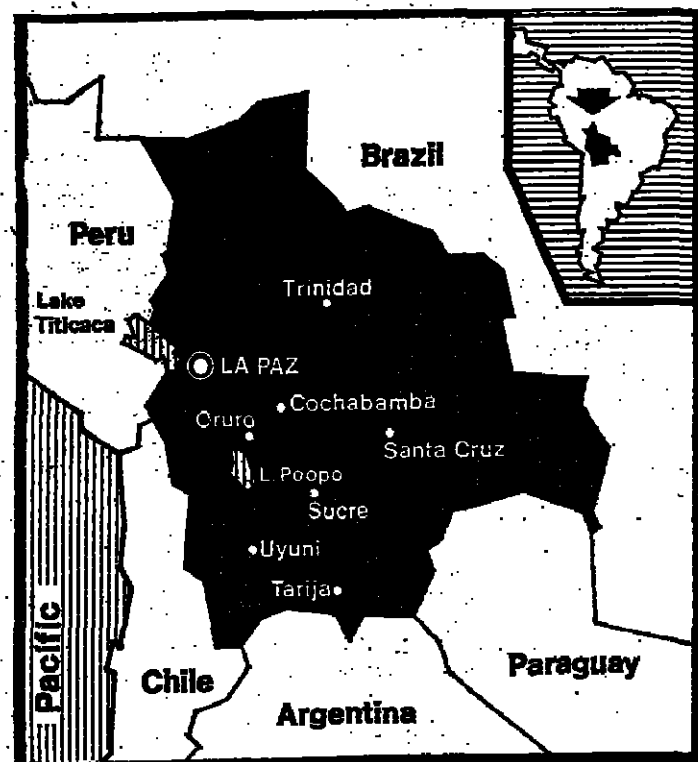
The Pentagon has backed away from the charges repeatedly, reassuring newsmen to an Oct. 10

statement by Gen. George Brown, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: "I can state categorically that we have no information that the Soviet Union is failing to abide by those agreements."

Pentagon sources said that there is considerable debate within intelligence circles over the purposes of the latest Soviet construction. Some officials suspect that the new holes will house new ICBMs. Others think that the construction is innocent work on command centers.

The sources said that the United States has taken the matter up with the Soviet Union privately and asked for an explanation. Even if the Russians are violating the agreements, it would not have the effect of giving them a sudden military ability to overwhelm the United States in a first strike, since U.S. military officials have frequently said that the Russians have no way of finding and destroying all 41 U.S. missile submarines.

That had the effect of downgrading Gen. Brown's categorical



LA PAZ, Nov. 7 (AP)—President Hugo Banzer Suarez personally led a contingent of soldiers to crush a military and civilian revolt in the eastern city of Santa Cruz today, the government said.

"Tranquillity reigns in Santa Cruz," officials announced shortly after that, rebel radio stations ceased broadcasting from the city, 330 miles east of La Paz.

The government said Gen. Banzer's loyal army and air force troops retook the central square of Santa Cruz today, and began a "cleanup operation." There was no mention of casualties.

Gen. Banzer was an army colonel when he took power three years ago in a bloody coup that also began in Santa Cruz, the oil and agriculture center of Bolivia. Since then he has resisted more than a dozen plots against his rightist and severely anti-Communist regime.

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the rebels planned to revive nationalism in Bolivia. It said former Minister of Public Health Carlos Valverde Barba was the rebels' "undisputed leader."

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insurrection. Gen. Prado's son, Maj. Gary Prado, led a futile attempt to overthrow Gen. Banzer in June.

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## Suggestion For Rich Nations

## Eating Less, Mainly Meat, Is Key Issue at Food Talks

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ROME, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Eating less in rich countries to release food for the third of the world struggling for existence has begun to surface as a key issue at the World Food Conference, where poor and affluent nations are trying to work out arrangements that would prevent present and future generations from starving.

An exchange at a strategy session between Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R-Ore., one of the scores of congressional representatives on the U.S. delegation, and Secretary of Agriculture Earl W. Butts, who heads the delegation, pointed up one aspect of the question.

Sen. Hatfield contended that reduced consumption, particularly of meat, could help meet the food shortages in south Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Mr. Butts, however, asserted that the grain component of meat cannot be transferred directly into food aid because the animal forage is not usable by humans. Even if such grain were edible, it could not be shipped immediately because somebody has to pay, Mr. Butts added.

Butts Disputed

Some other food experts here take issue with Mr. Butts. For example, Lester Brown, senior fellow of the Overseas Development Council in Washington and a former Agriculture Department adviser, noted that grain sorghum has been used as a food in India since 1970 and is cheaper than wheat.

Up to eight pounds of grain are needed to produce one pound of meat, Mr. Brown estimates that a 5-per-cent reduction in meat consumption in the United States would free 6 million tons of grain, which is equivalent to 60 per cent of the present 10-million-ton food gap in those parts of the world on the brink of starvation.

Non-governmental groups from Canada (church and voluntary charitable organizations) have taken an initiative at the conference by pressing for a final declaration that would state the intention of the affluent nations to trim their diets.

High Prices

Edwin L. Martin, deputy chief of the U.S. delegation, pointed out that high beef prices in the United States have already curtailed consumption of meat and released feed grain for other purposes.

Christian Bonnet, the French farm minister, when asked what his food-loving country thought of the ideas to reduce consumption, said:

Thais to Vote Jan. 26

BANGKOK, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The Thai cabinet has set Jan. 26 for nationwide elections that will name Thailand's first popularly elected government in nearly two decades.

tion said: "They are intellectually seductive, but totally impractical at the present time."

Farmers in France, because higher costs have outrun the prices they get, are in their most agitated state in years.

Many experts here said that one result of the conference could be to spur voluntary reductions of food consumption, even if governments did not actively support such action.

Some church groups in the United States have called on their members to eat less meat. Also, such a movement is spreading in U.S. universities.

China Hits Superpowers

ROME, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—China today denounced the economic policies of the world's major trading powers.

Chinese delegation leader Hao Chung-shih said the world's present food crisis was the result "not of natural factors but of plunder and control by colonialism, imperialism and the superpowers."

They have subjected the developing countries to "ruthless enslavement and plunder, forced on them a lopsided single-product economy and the exchange of unequal values, and extorted superprofits from them," he charged, and as a result, these countries have never been able to develop their economies and have remained backward and poor.

In addition, Mr. Hao said, the exporting countries had turned food grains into "a means of superpower speculation and profiteering, or superpower interference in and control of other countries."

Experts Spot Flaw On Japan A-Ship

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—A committee of experts has concluded that a faulty steel shield caused a radioactive leak aboard Japan's first nuclear-powered ship, the Mutsu, the Science and Technology Agency announced yesterday.

The shield was not well enough designed to keep fast neutron rays from leaking from the nuclear reactor, but the reactor could be used with a modified shield, according to a committee report sent to the agency and the Transport Ministry yesterday, an agency spokesman said.

The leak was detected Sept. 1 when the Mutsu was undergoing its first sea trials with the reactor working far below capacity. The ship returned to its home port of Mutsu three weeks ago after the government assured local fishermen that a new home berth would be found for the ship within six months.



SECURITY STEPS—Israeli delegate at World Food Conference in Rome yesterday running to speaker's rostrum, checking it and then rushing back to her seat after unscheduled security check before Israeli delegation chief Reaven Eiland spoke.

## Air Duel May Settle 'L'Affaire Mirage'

(Continued from Page 1)

former representative in France of the Hughes aircraft interests, of mixing his commercial and national interests. "Many other generals have looked for work after leaving the air force, but no other had the idea of working for an American company that takes work away from French and European technicians."

Mr. Dassault said Gen. Stehlin was "only showing his gratitude to his former bosses."

Mr. Dassault, 82, who was a member of the National Assembly for 20 years himself, was echoed in the Assembly today by Gen. Pierre de Benouville, a Gaullist deputy who also sits on Dassault's board of directors. Although other Gaullists tried to keep Gen. de Benouville from speaking, he replied that he worked for Dassault and was "proud to do so."

Le Monde, in a front-page editorial tonight, said that not only Gen. Stehlin should be condemned, but this whole confusion between politics and business. If Gen. Stehlin should resign, it wrote, "he should be followed by a few others."

Giscard on Sub Voyage

ILE LONGUE, France, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today sailed out to sea aboard the French nuclear submarine Le Terrible for a 24-hour deep-sea dive in the Atlantic. Looking relaxed and smiling,

the President rode in the conning tower as the sleek vessel glided out of this naval base toward the open sea.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's motive was to demonstrate his firm belief in the nuclear submarine arm of France's atomic strike force.

Last month the French announced that a sixth nuclear submarine would be added to the French fleet.

The Le Terrible carries 16 nuclear missiles, each with a range of 1,500 miles and an explosive force of 500 kilotons of TNT.

Bomb Kills 4 in London Pub Patronized by British Troops

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Four persons were killed tonight in a terrorist bomb blast that wrecked a southeast London tavern frequented by British soldiers, Scotland Yard reported.

At least 15 other customers were wounded in the explosion. The police said tonight's blast completely devastated the King's Arms public house, a few hundred yards from the army's Royal Artillery barracks in Woolwich.

The bomb exploded shortly after 10 p.m., when the bar was packed with drinkers, many of them from the barracks. The front of the bar was completely blown out by the blast.

Defense Ministry sources said the explosion, which follows bomb attacks on two bars used by troops in Guildford, in southern England, last month in which five people died, will almost certainly prompt an urgent review of security for off-duty servicemen.

2 Soldiers Killed

BELFAST, Nov. 7 (UPI).—A bomb blast in the village of Stewartstown today killed two British soldiers and injured seven, two seriously, an army spokesman said.

Foreign Minister Vuong Van Bac accused the Communists of reneging on "an obligation to settle all matters of contention through negotiations, as provided in the agreement they had pledged to honor."

South Vietnam "demands the Communist side return to the negotiations at La Celle-Saint-Cloud (France) and in Saigon, without any precondition, as prescribed in the Paris agreement of Jan. 28, 1973," Mr. Bac said.

Viet Cong delegates walked out of the talks in Saigon and the political negotiations in Paris last April. Last month, they declared that they would not deal with a government headed by President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Military spokesmen said that Communist war activity remained at a low level for the last week and that no action at all was reported in the 12 provinces that form the Central Highlands between dawn yesterday and dawn today.

U.K. Aide Sees Women's Slavery In Beirut Clubs

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP).—British women who go to work as waitresses in nightclubs in Beirut effectively become slaves, the British government said yesterday.

"Large numbers are said to disappear without trace," Foreign Office Minister David Ennals wrote in an open letter to Attorney General Sam Silkin, who had inquired about the practices of employment agencies hiring the women.

Mr. Ennals wrote that it appeared that some Arab governments were harshly enforcing work contracts the women signed in ignorance of the terms. He said some contractual terms were used to prevent girls from leaving.

Mr. Silkin's inquiry followed articles in the British press on the conditions found by British girls hired by Beirut nightclubs. Mr. Ennals said the girls were lured by advertisements. "On arrival in Beirut they have to sign other contracts, usually written in Arabic, which are strictly binding on them," he said. "The terms of the contract may be harsh by our standards, but they are legal in Lebanon."

## Calls Parliament to Study Proposals

## Hussein Acts to Downgrade Palestinians

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (AP).—King Hussein has begun the process of taking West Bank Palestinians out of his kingdom as a prelude to the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

The monarch has summoned parliament to meet Saturday. He plans to ask for a constitutional amendment that will lead the way to removing the Palestinians from representation in parliament and top government jobs.

Cabinet sources said here yesterday they expect this to be followed by the resignation Monday or Tuesday of Premier Zaid Rifai's government. But they said that Mr. Rifai, a Harvard-educated West Bank Palestinian and a friend of the King's, is likely to remain as premier.

At present, the parliament and the cabinet are equally split between East Bank Bedouins and Palestinians.

In any new parliament, the sources said, there will no longer be representation for Palestinians. Those who choose to retain Jordanian citizenship and remain loyal to the King will have to contest seats in the parliament on an equal basis with East Bankers.

Rabat Agreement

The moves to eliminate Palestinians from the government structure had been expected since Hussein agreed at the recent Rabat summit conference to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, with the right to set up an independent state on the West Bank of the Jordan River. Hussein thus renounced his claim to represent West Bankers or to be responsible for them.

Between 1948 and 1967, the West Bank, formerly part of Palestine, was part of Hussein's Hashemite kingdom. The West Bank was captured by Israel during the 1967 war and Hussein has been struggling since to get it back.

There is growing confusion here over the situation, with many of Jordan's one million Palestinians viewing the situation with apprehension.

King Hussein has promised the million Palestinians who make up more than half the population of the East Bank that they will have the choice of remaining Jordanian or returning to the West Bank.

"I don't know what I will do," said a senior West Banker holding an important government post. "I have nothing here. My lands and property are in the West Bank. I belong there. But what am I going to give up my citizenship for? To become a Palestinian? The King's last passport."

In addition to reducing the Palestinian presence in government positions, there will be other changes in the relations between the East Bank Jordanians and the West Bank population.

Loans to Be Cut Back

While Hussein has promised that his government will continue paying salaries to West Bank civil servants, the level of government loans and subsidies to municipalities is likely to drop off substantially.

"There will be some loans, but

we are not going to be nearly as generous as before," a Jordanian official said.

In the past year, Jordan has paid over \$10 million in salaries and indirect aid to civil servants on the West Bank, including teachers, doctors, public works authorities and others.

Some reports here said there was dancing in the streets on the West Bank when word of Hussein's concessions reached there.

"If they are dancing in the streets today, I can promise you they are going to be very depressed in a few weeks when they see the PLO isn't present there and cannot help them in their day-to-day life," an official said.

Many Palestinian traders and businessmen are already hastily ascribing their Jordanian citizenship. "Of course we are Jordanians," a West Banker said. "After all, we came here before 1948."

Arafat Reported Set to Lead PLO's Team at Debate in UN

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Yasser Arafat will lead the Palestinian delegation participating in the UN General Assembly debate next week on the Palestinian question, reliable Arab sources disclosed yesterday.

Mr. Arafat's UN appearance will be the high point in an accelerating Palestinian campaign to change his image in the West from guerrilla fighter to responsible statesman. He is expected by well-informed Palestinian sources to take a moderate position in a speech to the UN and in the framing of the debate's final resolution.

Israel has strongly opposed the presence at the UN of Palestinian guerrilla representatives and of Mr. Arafat, head of the el-Fatah guerrilla group and executive chairman of the umbrella Palestine Liberation Organization. But the United States evidently has approved visas for the Palestinians to go to the UN in New York as observers at the debate.

Mr. Arafat's aides are known to be working on drafts for a final resolution for the debate that would not trigger a negative vote by the United States.

Moderates Hope

An American abstention on the resolution would be viewed by the Palestinians as an encouragement to their moderates on the Palestinian political case, PLO officials said.

Demonstrations by American Jews this week against the appearance of PLO officials in New York have increased concern here about security, but Arab commentators feel that they may give the Arabs some political advantage.

"While Secretary [of State Henry] Kissinger is being welcomed by Arabs in Cairo and Damascus, there are demonstrations in the streets of America to prevent a true discussion of what is needed for peace," Clovis Maklouf, a special ambassador to the Arab League, said yesterday. "It is a good indication of who is being responsible."

Oman Said to Be Purchasing 18 Anglo-French Jet Bombers

BEIRUT, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Oman has joined a growing list of Arab oil-producing states purchasing advanced jet bombers for their air forces by ordering a squadron of 18 Anglo-French Jaguar aircraft, authoritative sources report.

Delivery of the highly sophisticated Jaguar aircraft may significantly alter the strategic military balance at the tip of the Arabian Peninsula and Persian Gulf. Oman, in the past, has used small British Strikemaster jets for counter-insurgency missions against a continuing rebellion in Dhofar Province.

The Dhofar rebels are supported by the Marxist government of neighboring South Yemen, which Western intelligence services report is receiving advanced MIG-21 jet fighters from the Soviet Union. In the accelerating arms race in the Persian Gulf, the Soviet Union is arming Iraq and South Yemen and the United States and France are making major sales to Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia and Iran.

In another development, Kuwait has received assurances from a U.S. Defense Department team here that two squadrons of A-4 Skyhawk fighter-bombers, to be purchased by Kuwait, will be outfitted with advanced weapons and electronic systems.

Younger Kuwaiti military men have been pushing for a more powerful supersonic jet like the Jaguar or the U.S.-made A-7 Corsair. They argue that the Skyhawk's limited range will not permit bombing missions from scattered sites in the Persian Gulf against potential targets Iraq or Iran, Kuwait's large and well armed neighbors.

Oman's reported purchases of Jaguar jets would be a major military advance for the sparse country, which has strategically located, which will earn more than \$800 million this year for the production of 300,000 barrels of oil a day.

British pilots, on loan or contract, fly the nine Strikemasters of the Omani Air Force. It is expected that British officers will pilot the 18 Jaguars reported on order.

U.S. Carrier Force In Indian Ocean Despite Protests

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The Navy today sent a carrier task force into the Indian Ocean—a move which in the past has irritated a number of nations, particularly India.

When Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was in India last week, Indian officials made clear New Delhi's displeasure with U.S. activities in the Indian Ocean. The Pentagon announced an "unprecedented" move to send the USS Zumwalt, a carrier battle group, to the Indian Ocean, carrying a crew of 5,000 and about 80 planes. It sailed from Singapore today for the Indian Ocean, accompanied by three destroyers and a supply ship.

The last American carrier task force in the Indian Ocean was ordered there during the Middle East war 13 months ago. It remained six months.

Many of the states in the Indian Ocean have publicly sought to bar both Soviet and American vessels and make the ocean "a zone of peace." But the U.S. Navy's Secretary of Defense William Clements, following a trip to the Far East, recently told officials of several countries that the U.S. Navy would remain in the area as a counter to the Russians.

Barony Is Approved For Douglas-Horne

LONDON, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Sir Alec Douglas-Horne, an old statesman of the Conservative party, will return to the House of Lords. He left the chamber to become the prime minister 1968, disclaiming the earldom Horne at that time.

An official announcement today said that Queen Elizabeth had approved a life peerage barony for the 77-year-old Sir Douglas-Horne, who was first secretary for many years. Sir Alec did not stand for re-election to the House of Commons in 1970.

German Typhoid Deal

STUTTGART, Nov. 7 (UPI).—A three-week outbreak of typhoid fever in southern Germany ended its fourth victim today when a 63-year-old woman died in hospital here, the State Health Office announced. By this morning, about 300 persons had been reported ill with typhoid.

# The 1975 European Community Directory + Diary

Quite possibly the most beautiful desk book ever designed. Certainly for businessmen in the European Economic Community it's the most informative, most practical, most useful. Nothing quite like it exists in any other form.

The International Herald Tribune is pleased to make available to its readers this magnificent reference book and daily agenda. Published in close association with the EEC itself and its various departments, the directory is a veritable goldmine of information for libraries, government, business, industry and the professions. And its almost 400 pages have been edited by the Irish Institute of Public Administration and have been superbly produced in Ireland—where book making is still a fine art.

The directory pages—248 of them—contain just about everything there is to print about the EEC, its offices, its officers, its treaties, committees, vital statistics. Complete right down to a glossary of terminology; full-color maps; all the necessary weights and measures with conversion tables; lists of lobby groups and pressmen accredited to the Community; press officers; even telephone numbers (with international dialing codes). And infinitely more.

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## AMERICAN CLUB OF PARIS LUNCHEONS

Wed., Nov. 13: BILL MAULDEN, cartoonist.

Mon., Nov. 18: Hon. GEORGE McGOVERN, U.S. Senator, South Dakota.

Luncheon will be held at 12:30 o'clock at the Cercle Interallié, 33 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Hippolyte, Paris (8e).

Members please call: Leon Besset, 284-34-35, to advise of acceptance and guests.

هكذا من الأمل







## Marxists Kill Army Officer In Argentina

### Guerrilla Attacks Flout State of Siege

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 1 (AP).—Outlawed Marxist guerrillas flouted Argentina's new state of siege today, killing an army officer, burning military vehicles and raiding a busy commuter railroad station.

The attacks apparently signaled a refusal by the terrorists to accept the assumption of broad powers yesterday by President Isabel Peron in order to end what the government called an "inhuman and criminal terrorist plan against the entire nation."

Maj. Nestor Horacio Lopez, a military high school instructor, was machine-gunned to death and a military guard was seriously wounded in a guerrilla ambush as Maj. Lopez was getting into his car.

Police sources said at least 18 army buses parked in a factory lot 20 miles north of here were virtually destroyed by bombs and fire. They attributed the raid to the outlawed People's Revolutionary Army (ERP).

Take Over Railroad Station  
The sources said an ERP group briefly took control of suburban Avellaneda railroad station, at gun point, to hand out revolutionary propaganda and spray walls with anti-government slogans.

Federal police announced that bomb-disposal experts exploded a charge planted in front of a primary school last night. No one was injured, but the building was heavily damaged.

Interior Minister Alberto Rocamora said the state of siege was imposed because of anonymous threats that schoolchildren and teachers would be killed and their classrooms bombed. "It was

## 10 of 34 Envoys Back In Ethiopia on Orders

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—According to Vice-Foreign Minister Kebede Gebre, only 10 of Ethiopia's 34 heads of diplomatic missions overseas have so far complied with the order of the military government to return here by Saturday for briefing.

He told newsmen that some envoys had requested extensions of the deadline for educational, medical or social reasons, but that no envoy had declared that he did not intend to come back.

## Qantas Pilots Get More Than Prime Minister

SYDNEY, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Jumbo jet captains employed by the Australian airline Qantas will earn more in salary than the prime minister under a new award made by an industrial tribunal yesterday.

Senior pilots will earn \$47,000. The prime minister's salary is \$45,600. But his special expense allowance of \$10,900 a year keeps him ahead.

The decision by the tribunal gives a 29.5-per-cent increase to 620 pilots, 250 flight engineers and 55 navigators.

136 Killed  
The state of siege, a lesser form of martial law, will allow the government to act against crime and terrorism without recourse to normal court procedures. At least 136 persons have been killed in political violence since Mrs. Peron became President after the death of her husband on July 1.

On Monday, Mrs. Peron appointed Luis Argaide to head the 18,000-man federal police force, which is fighting terrorism from left and right-wing guerrilla organizations.

## Free-Drink Row On U.S. Air Route

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (NYT).—A free-liquor controversy has erupted on the New York-Florida airline route. National Airlines took out newspaper advertisements seeking to attract coach passengers with an offer of two free cocktails for all adults on flights from New York to Miami and Fort Lauderdale. Drinks in coach class have been \$1.50 each. They have been free only in first class.

Eastern Air Lines immediately matched National's offer, and promised to extend it to other routes, but complained that National's action was "unconscionable." Eastern said the drinks would cost it \$3 million a year. There was no word from Delta Air Lines, the other nonstop carrier to Florida.

## U.S., Spain Adjourn Talks On Bases Pact

### Madrid Is Seeking Security Guarantee

MADRID, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The United States and Spain today ended the first round of formal talks aimed at renewing the agreement that grants U.S. armed forces the use of Spanish bases. American officials said the talks were "exploratory" and that neither side established a detailed position.

A joint communiqué described the four days of meetings as "friendly" and said delegations of the two countries would meet in Washington next month. The chief U.S. negotiator was Ambassador-at-Large Robert McCloskey.

Under the terms of the current agreement, due to expire in August of next year, Spain grants the United States the use of air bases near Madrid, Seville and Zaragoza and a Polarix submarine base at Rota, near the Strait of Gibraltar. In exchange, Spain has been receiving technical, economic and cultural aid.

Sources close to the Spanish government said Spain was expected to ask the United States for a formal security treaty, and U.S. officials confirmed that, in the talks, Spanish emphasis has been in the security field.

Lisbon Talks  
LISBON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Mr. McCloskey arrived here today to discuss with government leaders the renewal of the U.S. lease on an air base on Lajes, in the Azores.

Mr. McCloskey, who arrived from Madrid in a U.S. government aircraft, was met at a military air base near here by the American ambassador to Portugal, Stuart Scott, and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

Mr. McCloskey said he would meet President Francisco de Costa Gomes and Premier Vasco Santos Goncalves tomorrow "to continue talks already in progress about Lajes."

The U.S. lease on the air base ran out in February. Portuguese and American officials have been discussing its renewal for about five months.

Lajes is part of the Azores island group, about 300 miles west of the Portuguese mainland. More than 3,000 U.S. Air Force personnel are stationed on Lajes.

In September of last year, the United States considered withdrawing from Lajes. But a month later, the base became strategically important as a refueling point for U.S. planes transporting war materials to Israel during the Middle East war.



FIRE-FIGHTER—Looking like someone out of a science fiction movie, this American fireman is testing fire-fighting equipment. The bar is for smashing doors.

## Obituaries

### John C. Farrar, U.S. Author, Literary Editor, Publisher

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (NYT).—John C. Farrar, 70, poet, playwright and founder of two publishing companies died Tuesday night at his home after a long illness.

Mr. Farrar's life as an editor and publisher coincided with the development of American literature after World War I. He was part of the literary texture of his time, publishing major works, speaking out against censorship and developing talent.

He retired 2 1/2 years ago. Mr. Farrar, Stanley Rinehart and Mr. Rinehart's mother, mystery novelist Mary Roberts Rinehart, founded Farrar and Rinehart, Inc. in 1929. Mr. Farrar was editor, vice-president and chairman of the board. Post Steven Vincent Benet was the company's principal reader.

An award-winning series published by Farrar and Rinehart was the "Rivers of America" group in 21 volumes.

By the time he entered the publishing field with his own com-

pany, Mr. Farrar had himself already been published. He had produced poetry, a one-act play "Nerves," based on his flying experience in World War I, a full-length book and an anthology.

In 1919 he was a reporter and feature writer for the New York World, became editor in 1921, of the New York Literary Monthly, "The Bookman," and wrote a book column in Time magazine.

He also founded the publishing house of Farrar, Straus and Co.

Mr. Farrar was born in Burlington, Vt., Feb. 25, 1886. He went to Yale University and received a degree in 1912.

His wife, Margaret Fetherbridge Farrar, is a former crossword-puzzle editor for The New Times who also edited crossword-puzzle books and was an associate and advisory editor with Farrar, Straus and Co.

Eric Linklater  
ABERDEEN, Scotland, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Scottish novelist Eric Linklater, 75, died in a nursing home here today a few weeks after being admitted with thrombosis of the legs, his family said.

Mr. Linklater was one of Britain's most prolific authors for more than 30 years. His work included novels, short stories, history, biography and travel books.

But he will be best remembered for his novel "Private Angelo," written in 1946 and made into a film three years later starring Peter Ustinov, and for 1939 novels "Don Juan in America" and "Magnus Merriman."

He wrote a history of Scotland and one of the royal house of Stuart.

Mr. Linklater was born into a seafaring family long settled in the Orkney Islands. He studied medicine but later joined a famous Scottish regiment, the Black Watch. He was wounded in action during World War I.

Mr. Linklater was assistant editor of The Times of India in Bombay during the period 1925-27. He spent the years 1928-30 in the United States on a Commonwealth fellowship. His first books, "White Man's Saga" and "Poet's Pub" were published in 1929.

Helene Thimig  
VIENNA, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Helene Thimig, 88, widow of theatrical producer Max Reinhardt, died today of heart failure.

She was a member of an Austrian stage family. Her father, Hugo and her brothers Hermann and Hans were stars of the Viennese theater. She met Reinhardt in the Thirties in Berlin where he was director of the Deutsche Theater.

Fernanda Leas  
NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP).—Fernanda Winemaker Leas, 52, a socialite heiress to the Winemaker department store fortune, died Tuesday of pneumonia. She was hospitalized Sept. 12 after plunging from her fifth-floor apartment window.

Jean Verrier  
PARIS, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Jean Verrier, 59, the prefect of Paris, died today of a heart attack. He became prefect of the city's top law enforcement post in 1971.

Rev. Clare Scratch  
DENVER, Nov. 1 (AP).—Funeral services were held Tuesday for the Rev. Clare Scratch, 71, former missionary and United Nations representative in the Far East. He died Saturday.

DEATH NOTICES  
THE FUNERAL SERVICE for Wolfgang Wolf will take place at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, November 12th, at the Golden Green Crematorium, 1000, London. Flowers may be sent to the Crematorium.

## Says 5 Bills Died During Congress Recess

### Ford Pocket-Veto Claims Stirring Dispute

By John P. Mackenzie

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Without waiting to see whether the new Congress will be "veto-proof," President Ford is asserting the right to a pocket veto of bills sent to him during the current election recess.

Since the recess began on Oct. 18, Mr. Ford has withheld his signature from five bills and has sent them back to Congress, declaring that they have been pocket-vetted.

The Constitution gives the President 10 days from the receipt of a bill to sign it, let it become law without his signature or veto it and send it back to Congress to consider his objections and vote on overriding the veto.

Under the pocket-veto provision, the passage of 10 days makes a bill law "unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return" to the House and Senate so that the overriding procedures can be followed.

Critics Agree  
Both the White House and critics in the Senate agree the implication of the five presidential messages is that even if Congress votes to override the vetoes by the required two-thirds majority, President Ford will still claim that the bills cannot become law because his pocket-veto killed them.

The bills involved vary widely in content. They would:

- Change the way the government administers \$680 million in vocational rehabilitation funds.
- Increase protections for migrant farm laborers.
- Make it harder for the Interior Department to grant rights-of-way for power transmission lines running through wildlife refuges and national parks.
- Pay private claims in two hardship cases.

Congress must decide when it returns on Nov. 18 whether some or all of the bills call for votes to override the vetoes—thereby

possibly setting up court cases to test pocket-veto power—or whether to re-enact some or all of the bills, requiring President Ford to veto them again if he chooses to.

Charges of White House abuse of the pocket-veto power have been made with increasing frequency since former President Richard Nixon proclaimed during the five-day 1970 Christmas recess that he was pocket-vetoing a health bill and it was useless for Congress to attempt to override it.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., has become

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## French-U.K. Law To Be Combined In New Hebrides

PARIS, Nov. 1 (AP).—A combination of the English and French systems of justice is to be introduced in the New Hebrides Islands of the south Pacific under a revision of the Anglo-French condominium, the French cabinet was told yesterday.

Olivier Stix, Secretary of State for Overseas Territories, reported an agreement with Joan Lester, under secretary at the British Foreign Office, to revise the 1906 agreement under which the islands are jointly ruled.

The French legal code will define crimes, but the British judicial procedure will be used to judge them. Officials conceded that the differences would create certain problems. For instance, the French code continues to consider certain crimes as capital crimes, but the British system has abolished the death penalty.

Currently, there are both English and French courts, as well as condominium and native courts.

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## After His Troops Fight Each Other

Amin Seen Obscuring Crisis  
By Threats to U.K., Tanzania

By Dial Torgerson

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 7.—Beset by the worst domestic crisis of his military rule over Uganda, Gen. Idi Amin is lashing out at Britain and Tanzania.

He has told the British High Commission to virtually close down by next weekend, and has ordered all British firms to register with the Uganda government—a possible prelude to expropriation.

He is sending troops in the

direction of the Uganda-Tanzania border west of Lake Victoria, and has alerted his air force to shoot down any Tanzanian planes entering Uganda's air space.

About 4,000 of the 13,000 men of the Uganda Army are believed to be in the border area north of Tanzania.

Embassy experts here suspect Gen. Amin of attempting to distract attention from disasters facing him at home.

The Uganda Army is seething with discontent. Soldiers battled Saturday night in Tororo in the most violent fighting within the Uganda Army since scores died March 22-24 in an attempted coup at Kampala. Up to 300 are said to have deserted their units.

Some units have not been paid for months and are without rations. The highest-ranking officers of the army met Tuesday and conferred with Gen. Amin yesterday in Jinja about the soldiers' complaints.

Troops on Standby  
All members of the army and air force have been ordered to return to their units from leave, and all military forces throughout the country have been placed on standby.

Panic was reported among civilians in Tororo, in eastern Uganda, and at Masaka, north of the Tanzanian border, as disorderly troops—fighting among themselves and looting food stores—poured through city streets.

The Uganda economy wavered near disaster. The Amin administration's blundering attempts to run industries expropriated from the British and from deported Asians have caused shortages of staples such as sugar and flour.

The Price of Sugar  
Inflation and shortages have boosted the price of sugar to 30 shillings a kilogram at the official rate of exchange, \$1.30. Public transportation grows daily more haphazard because Uganda does not have the foreign exchange to buy spare parts.

Amid all these problems, Gen. Amin turned this week against the British, who once ruled Uganda.

He warned Sunday that if the British press did not halt "propaganda attacks" against him he would order all Britons in Uganda to leave within 48 hours. He told the staff of the British High Commission not to leave the capital city of Kampala.

The Observer, a London weekly, carried an article Sunday that said Gen. Amin had been the target of an unsuccessful plot by air force officers who sought to shoot down his plane, that his own father had fled for his life and that Gen. Amin had ordered the murder of his ex-wife, Kay.

British Staff Out  
On Tuesday Gen. Amin's Foreign Ministry informed James Hennessey, Britain's acting high commissioner, that the high commissioner's personnel would have to be out by next weekend from the British government in the British press.

In June, angered over a report of the British Broadcasting Corp. about the International Jurists' Geneva report on a breakdown of law in Uganda, Gen. Amin threatened to expel all Britons, some 1,000, in the country.

At that time, he received a call from President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, also a Commonwealth nation, urging restraint. Gen. Amin dropped the matter.

He nationalized many British companies in late 1972, and many Britons subsequently left. Those who remain are mostly teachers and missionaries.

© Los Angeles Times.



ROAD MISHAP—West German tow-trucks trying to clear autobahn near Mainz yesterday of damaged cars after about 50 of them were involved in a mass collision caused by a heavy fog and an icy road. One person was killed and 35 hurt.

## 30th Anniversary of His Execution

## Russians Glorify Superspy Richard Sorge

By Gerard Loughran

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Thirty years ago today at dawn, the Japanese hanged Soviet superspy Richard Sorge, possibly the world's most successful secret agent.

Deliberately or not, the execution at Tokyo's Sugamo Prison coincided with the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. As the anniversary was marked this year, Sorge is being enshrined in Soviet history as a national hero.

Last night, national television carried a film about his exploits, including those of his tombstones in a Japanese graveyard. A sculpture titled simply "Sorge" was on display in a popular Moscow exhibition of socialist-realist art. He carries the title "Hero of the Soviet Union," the nation's top award, and a film has been made of his life.

History has it that Sorge went to the gallows crying "Long live the Soviet Union and the Red Army."

He contributed to the continued existence of both.

Sorge's greatest coups were to

inform the Kremlin in advance of the date of the Nazi invasion of Poland, the date of Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union, the fact that Japan intended to enter the Pacific war, but did not plan to invade Siberia—information which may have saved Moscow.

Sorge, who jumped from a World War I leg wound, started spying for the Soviet Union in 1929 and began his brilliant intelligence career in Tokyo four years later.

Posting as a Nazi correspondent,

he ingratiated himself so closely with the German Embassy that he acted as an "official" press attaché.

But he found his double-life nerve-racking and arduous. A clandestine communication to Moscow on Oct. 7, 1938, said: "We are exhausted and tense, but we remain disciplined."

And in October, 1940: "May I count on being able to return home at the end of the war? I have just turned 45 and have been on this job for 11 years."

Ironically, Sorge's greatest triumph went unheeded. In the spring of 1941 he sent a stream of messages warning of Germany's plans to turn on the Soviet Union, culminating with the exact date.

Stalin ignored them and the reports were pigeonholed as "doubtful and misleading information."

Defense of Moscow  
But his Sept. 14, 1941, transmission, "The Japanese government has decided not to advance against the U.S.S.R.," enabled Stalin to transfer crack troops from the Pacific coast and throw them into the successful defense of Moscow against the Germans at a critical moment.

Sorge was arrested Oct. 18, 1941, three days after returning from a trip to Manchuria which confirmed his information about Japanese intentions.

He was hanged three years later.

Mr. Schlesinger disclosed his plans in a brief press conference last week during a visit to Elmendorf Air Force Base in Alaska.

He said that when the Army, in the post-Vietnam era, was scaled down from 15 divisions to the current 13 1/2, the forces in Alaska, which then consisted of two brigades, "were unduly reduced" to a single brigade.

Moro and Leone  
Confer on Crisis

ROME, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Premier-designate Aldo Moro today gave President Giovanni Leone a progress report on his attempt to form a new government.

Mr. Moro's aides said that he had scheduled further meetings with financial experts and potential coalition partners.

Italy has been without a government since the center-left coalition of Premier Mariano Rumor collapsed Oct. 3.

Meanwhile, Italy's three main labor unions called a four-hour general strike for tomorrow to support demands for higher cost-of-living allowances and guaranteed wages.

## Sweden Says Crime

## Against Persons Is Up

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 7 (UPI).—

Crime against persons was 7 per cent higher in Sweden from January to September than in the corresponding period of last year, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported today.

A breakdown showed aggravated assault was also up by 7 per cent, including 64 slayings, 22 more than in the like period of 1973. Attempted murder dropped by 10 cases to 107.

## United Europe Favored

KONSTANZ, West Germany, Nov. 7 (UPI).—About 72 per cent

of West Germans aged 16 or over favor the idea of a United States of Europe, a survey said today. The Allensbacher Institute which conducted the survey did not say how many persons it questioned.

## No Strict Timetable

## '9' Agree, Sort of, to Clean Rivers

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7 (IHT).—European Economic Community ministers agreed today for environmental protection to try to clean up Europe's rivers, particularly major waterways such as the Rhine.

In the agreement, which involves no strict timetable, fell far short of the expectations of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg who are the victims of pollution from such industrial neighbors as Germany and France.

The Dutch asked for a clear promise from Germany about measures that the Germans intended to take to depollute the Rhine, which, according to a Dutch official here, is "pure poison" by the time it reaches the Dutch frontier.

Belgian representatives said that the German reluctance to accept firm obligations was a serious criticism of the EEC, in which member nations are supposed to act in the joint interests of each other.

The Germans accepted the general principle of cleaning up the rivers, but protested there was limited action that the federal government could take. The responsibility for preventing the Rhine's pollution was largely in the hands of the German states, Bonn said.

The Netherlands was annoyed about the increasing quantities of potassium salts that are being discharged into the river, reducing the Rhine's capacity to refresh its waters.

Although it was a low-key meet-

ing—the British minister, Anthony Crosland, was reported by his officials to have been "bored"—there was no lack of mutual recrimination between the delegates. The Dutch blamed the French and Germans for most of the waterway pollution, and the Germans blamed the French.

One of the inhibiting factors in closely defining environmental goals is the cost. If a strict program for cleansing the Rhine was followed for 10 years, the Bonn government would be faced with an annual bill of an estimated one billion marks (about \$390 million).

Tight Underpants to Be Studied  
As Factor in Virility of Men

EDINBURGH, Nov. 7 (AP).—A woman doctor is investigating the possibility that tight underpants affect men's virility and says she would like to test her theory on killed Scotsmen and unclad Nigerian tribesmen.

Dr. Ann Chandley, 38, a genetics researcher at Edinburgh's Western General Hospital, said she has found that animals such as rabbits and gorillas produce sperm with a fertility count of about 38 per cent.

"But no man who has been tested has sperm that is more than 75-per-cent perfect," she said. "It could be that tight underpants cause high temperatures in the testicles of civilized man and that brings about abnormalities."

Dr. Chandley said she and her colleagues in the hospital's Clinical and Population Cytogenetics Unit, which officially opened today, hope to do research on members of Scottish Highland regiments who traditionally wear nothing under their kilts, and on unclad Nigerian tribesmen.

Officers in the Scottish regiments said they believed Dr. Chandley would have no trouble finding volunteers provided the experiment was rigorous and realistic.

The research prompted an angry response from one of Britain's major underwear makers, Lyle and Scott.

"This is simply scare-mongering," a spokesman said. "One has only to examine the birth rate of this country. Y-fronts seem to have done nothing to our young men."

'Blockade' of Florida's Coast  
Nets an Ounce of Marijuana

MIAMI, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The first sea blockade of U.S. waters since the Civil War resulted in the seizure of an ounce of marijuana and 50 undersized lobsters, informed sources said yesterday.

The blockade of 275 miles of Florida's east coast by 29 vessels and six aircraft, which began at 5 p.m. Tuesday, ended on schedule at 11 a.m. Wednesday.

Sources said the blockade was aimed generally at curbing drug smuggling into Florida, and specifically at possible interception of a vessel thought to be carrying 5,000 pounds of marijuana. The boat was believed manned by a crew which apparently hijacked other vessels and killed those aboard.

The blockade was a coordinated effort of the Coast Guard, U.S. Customs, the Border Patrol, Federal Drug Enforcement Administration and police from Florida's Dade and Broward Counties.

One source reported that a fishing vessel searched was found to have aboard lobsters which were below legal size.

Another source said a search of one vessel turned up an ounce of marijuana, "apparently someone's personal supply."

Agencies participating in the blockade insisted it was a success, despite the meager results, pointing out that it was an experiment in coordination among the agencies involved.

"It is not based on seizures. It was an intelligence-gathering operation. It could be a deterrent to drug smugglers because they will not know when or where we may do it again," a spokesman for the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration said.

The blockade extended from Key West at the south end of the Florida Keys to Vero Beach, about midway up the Florida peninsula on the Atlantic side.

Late last summer the Coast Guard began patrols of the Caribbean Sea between Cuba and Haiti and the Yucatan straits to search U.S. registry vessels thought to be carrying narcotics. Those patrols have resulted in four major marijuana seizures.

E. Germany  
Mobilizes to  
Get Crop In

BERLIN, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—East Germany is engaged in an all-out effort to catch up on harvesting and sowing schedules, badly hit by weeks of rain.

Already are helping to sow thousands of acres of the winter grain crop, because the rain had made the ground boggy and ruled out the use of normal equipment, the ADN news agency reported today.

ADN said 3,375,000 acres—71.7 per cent of the total envisaged for the winter grain—had been sown by air so far.

Meanwhile, press reports said that thousands of volunteers, ranging from journalists to party functionaries, had been working in the fields to catch up on time lost in the sugar-beet harvest.

## Weather Improves

Two-and-a-half times as much rain as usual fell during the month of October, according to official figures. With the improved weather of the past few days, farmers are working in shifts to accelerate harvesting and sowing, ADN reported.

Only 41.9 per cent of the sugar-beet crop has been gathered, according to ADN. At this date last year, 90 per cent of the crop had been brought in.

Machines and workers have been sent to the Magdeburg, Halle and Leipzig areas, where the sugar-beet crop is concentrated, to help in the harvest.

About 16,000 people, including East German and Soviet soldiers, joined forces with the farmers last weekend in the Frankfurt-am-der-Oder district, a local paper said.

Another local paper reported that a bonus was being offered for the best daily performance.

## Yugoslav Students Help

BELGRADE, Nov. 7 (NYT).—

Some 22,000 Yugoslav students joined thousands of students last week in working the flood-stricken fields of Vojvodina, the news agency Tanjug has reported. Vojvodina Province, which lies between Belgrade and the border with Hungary, is the richest agricultural region in the country. But nearly continuous rain this fall and the flooding of the Sava River have proved disastrous to crops.

## U.K. Police Clear

## Meat Protesters

HOLYHEAD, Wales, Nov. 7

(AP).—Best farmers protesting Irish meat imports were finally cleared from a railroad track here yesterday after police moved in with a heavy crane.

Some of the farmers, protesting Britain's plummeting meat prices, laid across the track on one of the main Wales-to-London routes. The track had been blocked by tractors and other vehicles since Tuesday.

The cranes moved the vehicles and police cleared the men away. One policeman was slightly injured in a clash.

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## 'Mandates' for Mr. Ford

When it comes to extracting "mandates" from election results we can be as arbitrary as the next person. In fact, a certain subjective arbitrariness is inherent in the traditional postelection game of figuring out who has been "mandated" to do what. And so, with that understood, we do not hesitate to share with you our own thoughts about some of the things we think the voters were trying to say to President Ford, to the Democrats and to the newly-elected government of the District of Columbia in Tuesday's voting.

We begin with President Ford who chose to make himself something of an issue by his dogged, not to say frenetic, campaigning on behalf of Republican candidates in some 20 states. There is no use arguing how much his efforts may have helped or hindered his party's cause in this place or that; one has only to look at the overall results to conclude that Mr. Ford didn't help his party's fortunes very much.

And we can think of at least a couple of reasons that this was so. One is that the American public is genuinely hungry, in a general way, for presidential leadership—for something to serve as an antidote, if you will, to the shame and squalor of the Nixon years. And the other is that Gerald Ford hasn't satisfied this need because, not to put too fine a point upon it, he hasn't been performing like a president. In the first few weeks, perhaps, he may have seemed to be doing so. In the euphoria of what has come to be called the English-muffin phase, there was a wonderfully refreshing decency at the White House; there was dancing—and an open door. There were even a few firm decisions to break with earlier policies. Then came the sudden shock of his pardoning of Richard Nixon on grounds that seemed to have a lot more to do with personal loyalty and compassion than sound public policy, and after that the plunge into rough and partisan politicking for no more compelling

public purpose than his stated concern that "if I don't do anything and we lose, Republicans in the House would say I didn't even try."

Well, the Republicans in the House—or what's left of them—can't say that. The President certainly tried. But in the process, he behaved so much in the manner of a House minority leader, or of a party chairman, or of the personal protector of his predecessor, as to raise quite serious questions about who he really thinks he is—and what he now intends to be. We cannot pretend to know. But we suspect that what a lot of voters were saying on Tuesday, by indirection and by implication, was that they understand and condemn the abuses and misdeeds of Watergate; that they hold the Republican party to some degree responsible; that they expect better of their government; that they are not much interested in raucous and partisan debate over which is the party of peace (or of inflation); and that they desperately yearn for leadership in a search for real solutions to the real problems of unemployment and high prices and energy shortages that hit closest to home.

In short, as all this pertains to Mr. Ford, the voters seem to be saying that they want the President to be more like a president. Their message does not include, of course, an explanation of how he is now supposed to deal, presidentially, with an overwhelmingly Democratic Congress; that's how it often is with "mandates."

But the logic of the situation suggests that if the President is to deal effectively with the urgent problems he faces, he is going to have to temper partisanship in favor of collaboration with the opposition party. There may be something going for him here, however; if we correctly read the anxious mood of the electorate, the voters will also be expecting a similar spirit of constructive collaboration from the Democrats.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Up to the Democrats

The Democratic party has drawn handsome gains out of the difficulties of the incumbent Republicans. The brutal realities of inflation and recession, the fear of depression, and the memory of Watergate worked together to wreak heavy damage on the GOP from New York to California.

If the Democrats are to capitalize on Tuesday's victory to win the presidency in two years' time, they urgently need leaders of national stature. None seems to have emerged from this week's election. The Democrats are left with the circle of more or less familiar faces in the Senate, none of whom as yet has stirred much enthusiasm. The midterm election had its biggest impact in the House of Representatives, where the Democrats increased their margin of control by more than 40 seats, providing them with a genuine working majority. Some Republican stalwarts in the House were defeated while several capable Democratic congressmen, such as Richard Ottinger and James Scheuer of New York, were returned.

Economic dissatisfaction was clearly the primary source of the increase in Democratic majorities and the loss of Republican House seats almost uniformly across the nation. Moral issues also conditioned popular thinking. The appalling deceit practiced by Nixon, the unmasking of Spiro Agnew as a bribe-taker and a tax-evader, the selling of government decisions for cash from corrupt corporations, and the blatant favoritism and injustice of President Ford's pardon of Nixon—these, and other scandals, have rocked the American people during the last two years.

Americans are still a people with a moral sense in public affairs, despite recurrent episodes of political corruption and despite the materialism and hedonistic self-indulgence that characterizes too much of the nation's style of life. Americans retain their capacity for indignation about wrongdoers in high places. That indignation was expressed Tuesday in many parts of the country. The ouster of several Republicans who had supported Nixon on the House Judiciary Committee, notably Rep. Charles Sandman of New Jersey, exemplified this protest vote.

In the Senate, those Republican incum-

bents who have progressive records on economic issues and who had kept their distance from the Nixon White House fared the most successfully. In this group were Sens. Jacob Javits of New York, Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania, Charles Mathias of Maryland, and Robert Packwood of Oregon.

But in the more conservative farm and desert states, right-wing Republican candidates proved in a few instances that personal style and skillful campaigning could offset economic issues and the association with Nixon. Thus, Sen. Henry Bellmon in Oklahoma, who preceded John Mitchell as the manager of Nixon's presidential bid in 1968, and Sen. Robert Dole in Kansas, who used to be Nixon's most aggressive defender in the Senate, both squeezed back into office.

In Colorado, however, Democrats picked up a Senate seat, profiting from both the anti-Republican trend and a superior campaign by their own nominee, Gary Hart. The loser was Sen. Peter Dominick, a two-term Goldwater conservative whose reactionary views are now out of step with the environment-minded majority.

The Democrats increased the number of statehouses under their control but, as usual, personalities and local issues were more important than any national trend. It is hard to believe, for example, that Ohio voters had much concern for post-Watergate morality when they defeated Gov. John Gilligan, one of the ablest Democratic state executives, and replaced him with ex-Gov. James Rhodes, a routine partisan with a questionable record.

If the Democrats have not yet found national leaders, have they the capacity to formulate a national program? Now that they have increased their strength in the House and the Senate, it is up to them to achieve the coherence and inner discipline that will enable them to offer viable alternatives to the program of the Ford administration. The public also wants to avoid any worsening of unemployment and poverty. The Democrats can justify Tuesday's vote of confidence only if they develop a balanced program to meet these divergent economic pressures.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Mideast War Threat

The possibility of a new [Mideast] war has arisen at a time when the Western alliance is no more prepared to deal with its consequences than it was a year ago. No matter who starts the war, there would almost certainly be a second application of the oil weapon. It would be likely to be applied over a longer period and more severely than last time. This would be so whether the war

ended in an Arab or an Israeli victory or another stalemate. In the course of the war there would be no doubt the same rift between the Americans and the Europeans as to how far the Israelis should be helped: indeed it could well be much deeper than before since over the past year the Europeans have become generally more pro-Arab and more than ever frightened of the consequences of an oil embargo.

—From the Financial Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 8, 1899

NEW YORK—Fine weather was general today, especially on the East Coast, for the municipal elections held in many parts of the country. There was the usual trouble with the city machines. In New York for example, there were more arrests for illegal registration and voting than ever before, but Tammany Hall is still expected to carry the city by about 50,000 votes.

#### Fifty Years Ago

November 8, 1924

CHICAGO—While the football fan in the grandstand thinks that Red Grange is merely out-running his opposition for the long string of touchdowns which have made the Illinois player famous, Coach A.A. Stagg of the University of Chicago believes otherwise. "It is not just his speed, but his judgment and intelligence that make him an outstanding football player."



## Israeli-Palestinian Poison: Search for Antidote

By Fawaz Turki

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Uri Eved is an Israeli who was born and grew up in Haifa. Meeting Palestinians at home and abroad, Uri Eved came to reject the false, stereotyped image of them he had acquired. Uri Eved found that the dominant clichés used to characterize Palestinians were remote from his experience of them. And, if in the end, Uri Eved came to share nothing else with Palestinians, or they with him, he came to share his humanity and fixation on Palestine.

Now I have no way of finding Uri Eved because I have never known anyone by that name, but I will keep looking for him. It is crucial that we meet because at this point in the struggle for Palestine, his destiny and mine are inextricably tied, because whether we like it or not, for generations to come no Palestinian can look to the future without seeing the reality of Israel Jews in his world. And no Israeli can come to a vision of peace or search for it, can articulate a national purpose, without taking into consideration the stark reality of the Palestinian people, fragmented as they are in exile, under occupation and inside Israel.

### Cracked Mirror

For too many years now, the mirror in which Israelis have sought a reflection of the Palestinians has been cracked. The image they have seen has been blurred. And for too many years now, a space has remained between the average Palestinian and his Israeli counterpart, a gulf—in the Palestinian view—between oppressor and oppressed.

Under Hasbani rule or Israeli military occupation on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip, a final sense of being home always eludes him in the Arab world, implicated in activist disloyalty to the status quo wherever he lives, a Palestinian finds his host country, Arab or non-Arab, forever a dubious haven. His only shelter, in Palestine, is barred to him.

The Israelis are responsible for his plight. They are responsible for his exile, for perpetuating his misery in his devastated world, by their refusal to acknowledge his existence and his right to return home. And the Palestinians have acquiesced in being torn apart by this division that he has felt between him and Israelis over the last 26 years.

The irony in the existential

and political condition of the Palestinian is that the onus always falls on him to prove his sincerity, to justify the construct of his vision, and in the end to arm himself with dialectical images of right and wrong, with opaque arguments proclaiming him the injured party in the dispute.

To sensitive Israelis, their relationship to Palestinians can no longer be based on the oppressive kinship of occupier and occupied. The significance of what Palestinians have begun to say to Israelis, after 26 years characterized mostly by quiescence but recently by militant irredentism, should not pass unnoticed.

We seek the right, the Palestinians are saying, to establish a state on our own territory in the West Bank and Gaza, which are remnants of the Palestine, as a step in self-determination and democracy, with the vision of a peaceful reunification of Palestine and its two peoples.

To these Israelis, the Palestinians say that your government cannot arrogate to itself the divine right of determining questions including our destiny and national aspirations. Like you, we have roots in this land; like yours, ours is a mystical attachment to it, and to deny our existence and national rights is to create conditions for inter-acting laws and forces that are destined for a fierce and long confrontation.

Peace in the Middle East will remain a pipe dream if it does not exist between the Israelis and the Palestinians. Where does a Palestinian start? There has been for 26 years a stunning absence of any rational or dignified declarations by Israel about the existence of the Palestinian people and their national rights in Palestine; there are a lot of statements from the Israeli cabinet about not talking to "terrorists."

Palestinian intellectuals, ideal-

ogists and activists find it difficult, under these conditions, to go to their leaders to demand that talks be started with Israelis so that at last we may begin to look into one another's eyes and see our own agony reflected.

If the poison of conflict between Israeli and Palestinian stems from genuine grievances, then so must the antidote.

And although adversarial violence by Palestinians and institutional violence by Israelis may have made peace seem mockingly remote in recent years, there is in the final analysis no alternative to the recognition that a simple settlement of the Palestine conflict cannot be separated from justice for the Palestinians.

Fawaz Turki, born in Haifa and exiled in 1948, is author of "The Disfranchisement of a Palestinian Exile." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Nixon's Last Election

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—It was more a ritual cleansing than an election: a way for voters who were taken in by a con artist to express their shame and their resentment. They washed their hands of Richard Nixon by voting against Charles Sandman, Joseph Marandi, David Dennis, Wiley Mayne, Earl Landgrebe and Watergate.

Nixon's Last Election: That is what it was. Even after his resignation, doubt remained that we were really flushed with that strange and baleful figure. Now at last our political process should be free of his disturbing effect. All that ought to make the 1974 election an occasion for hope, but somehow it does not arouse feelings of great optimism or enthusiasm. That must be because the campaign was so utterly remote from the real issues facing this country and the world.

### Relevance

On election day, Henry Kissinger was warning the World Food Conference in Rome of "disaster" ahead if nations did not have the will to act together against starvation. What relevance did the 1974 campaign have to that life-and-death issue, or to the oil problem, or to the looming international financial crisis?

During the U.S. campaign the

President of France, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, told his people that the curves of population, resources, energy, food and finance were all "leading us to disaster." He said he thought French citizens were entitled to "see the situation as it is."

The President of the United States, meanwhile, was telling his people that the extraordinary inflation raging in this country and abroad could be beaten if we held down the federal budget. And wore a button.

Americans voted on no issues, then, except the political process itself. They voted against corruption and deceit in politics. That is a good thing, but negative. The 1974 election gave us very little by way of affirmation—very few signposts of belief or policy for a troubled time.

Similarly, in the new Congress negative action will be easier than affirmative. The huge new Democratic majority in the House may well force changes in some long-standing Nixon-Ford policies, for example the obsessive demand for ever more aid to South Vietnam. Congress will doubtless block any further attempt by the Ford White House to bury the Nixon tapes and documents, by completing action on Sen. Gayard Nelson's bill for their preservation and disclosure.

But it would be unusual, to say the least, to expect affirmative leadership from a legislature. A body of 535 men and women cannot ordinarily govern a country—cannot conduct diplomacy or negotiate world policies on food or energy.

Congressional government is a creature long thought to be extinct, if not indeed mythical—a figment of political scientists' imagination. But we may have no alternative except to place our hopes on it now. For it would be an overwhelming piece of optimism to place any reliance on President Ford for leadership.

With all the concern about the imperial presidency in recent years, there has been some talk of dividing the office with a ceremonial figure as head of state and a prime ministerial one as head of government. In Gerald Ford we may have achieved the first without the second.

Watching this President when he speaks or answers questions, I have found myself focusing more on his character than his words. He is a decent human being, and that is a marvelous change. But sooner or later we are bound to ask more of a president, and to look desperately elsewhere for leadership if he does not provide it.

### No Clue

After these last years, no sensible person wants to expect an overwhelming presidency. But there is very little sign that Gerald Ford has any idea of the seriousness of the times, or a clue to any way out of our difficulties. He has not even had the sense or the courage to clear many of the Nixon holdovers out of his government. He still has William Saxbe advising him on the law, and Earl Butts on food.

As inflation and unemployment mount—and they will—the public will look to Congress for remedies. In the House of Representatives especially, the problems will be severe. The Democrats are already restless under their present leadership, and the incoming members may make change inevitable when the new Congress meets in January.

The reckoning will begin then. Like it or not, we may be in for a trial of it, if not congressional government, then congressional responsibility.

FRED C. TREMOELL.

### Protest in Saigon

I think the NYT made a big mistake on Nov. 2-3 when it used a story with the headline, "Thieu Says Communists, U.S. Are Backing Protest Groups." President Thieu never alluded to the United States in his Nov. 1 message as most of the so-called "third force" leaders he criticized are living outside the United States and are mainly in Europe. Correspondent Philip McComb's interpretation appeared dazed with a complex of guilt in reverse.

DOAN BA CANG, Republic of Vietnam Ambassador to New Zealand, Wellington, N.Z.

## Alf Landon In Retrospect: Not a Loser

By George F. Will

TOPICKA, Kan.—Seven decades ago, while at the University of Kansas, Alf Landon successfully agitated for the elimination of the ice cream course from his fraternity house menu. I know what you are thinking: Republicans always want to take the ice cream out of life. But Landon never has been an anti-hedonist. As a college athlete, he introduced the tuxedo on campus. True, he always has been frugal, and he thought his fraternity was living beyond its means. But his life has been an ice cream life.

Today, at 87, he lives with next going horseback riding before 7 a.m. and attending to business interests: radio stations and oil wells. Longevity makes some people melancholy as they survive their contemporaries. Landon's desk is piled high with books (like a recent biography of Huey Long) about contemporaries long gone, but because of his lively spirit and curiosity, today's Americans also are his contemporaries. The sheer sweetness of his temperament is apparent in his inability to say anything harsh about anyone.

### Trounced

In 1936 he was the Republican candidate against President Franklin Roosevelt. He lost 46 of the 48 states, carrying only Maine and Vermont. He didn't expect to win and knew what to do when he lost. He went duck hunting. There is a quick decoy on his kitchen table, where he sits sipping coffee, wearing a bright canary yellow cardigan, gently thanking his pet canary for "a very nice song."

The 1930s were passionate years, filled with passionate public figures. Landon was not one of them.

True, his candidacy was backed by passionate people. As the election approached, the Chicago Tribune telephone operator greeted callers, "Good morning. Did you know you were five days late in saving your country?" A typical Tribune news story began, "Gov. Alfred M. Landon tonight brought his great crusade to save America to Los Angeles." The 1936 Republican platform breathed fire: "America is in peril... [Nes Deal] actions are insufferable... This election transcends all previous political divisions. We invite all Americans... to join in defense of American political institutions."

But Landon never breathed fire. And he never burned with ambition. Of course, it used to be norms for politicians (e.g., Adlai Stevenson in 1952) to make an elaborate show of praying that the cup of power would pass from their lips. But while their parched lips were praying, their eyes were fastened on the political brass ring. To day's politicians do not even pretend, and campaigning never ends as candidates work like draught horses for four years to win the White House. These day horses must seem strange to Landon, which is to his credit.

### Off the Stage

After two successful terms as governor of Kansas (he was the only Republican governor re-elected in 1934), he made a decisive appearance on the stage of national politics. Then he turned away from ambition, walked off the stage. He could have been elected to the Senate but chose not to run.

Like little Dorothy in "The Wizard of Oz," who did not like Oz, Landon did not like our politics. Oz, Washington, with all its political winds, like Dorothy, just wanted to come home to Kansas, to build the huge white house he lives in today, and raise his children. "We preferred it comparatively simple but more intelligent life of Kansas to Washington," he says. "There are some intelligent people in Washington. More of 'em in Kansas." Besides, he says, he thought the Republican party needed one person who was free of ambition for elective office. Landon did not know that in 1974 the Republican party would be the ideal place for people without ambition for elective office.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from its readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials but preferred will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



## U.S. Hunts— The Fox Usually Wins

By George Vecsey

SHOREHAM, N.Y. (NYT)—It used to be easy to go on a fox hunt. All that was needed was the written permission of a few estate-owners for the field of horses and hounds to gallop across the grounds.

But what can a hunt do when the old estates have been subdivided, 10 or 100 times, and the old paths now cross houses and patios, power lines and supermarkets? The answer is: improve or die.

The Smithtown Hunt did not die. While three other hunts on Long Island closed in recent years, Smithtown has found patches of forest and field to pursue its ancient ritual, now at the peak of its season.

On Fridays and Sundays, between 25 and 100 riders, clad in traditional red and black outfits, looking as if they had slipped right out of a 19th-century English painting, follow their yelping hounds across the diminishing open fields of Long Island. This is one of 16 "recognized" hunts in the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut area. In the southern half of the country, fox hunting is flourishing, swelling the total to 140 hunts in North America.

"We are not killers," says Dr. Arthur Fredericks of Northport, master of the Smithtown Hunt. "We have an organized, exhilarating sport. The main thing is the coordination with a 1,000-pound animal to follow your hounds. It is like having a front-row seat in a drama with the pageantry and the beauty of the chase."

### The Leader

Dr. Fredericks, a veterinarian, is the leader of the group that meets every Sunday for the grueling two-hour hunt. The hounds follow a fox, but the scent of fox is not a fox, but the scent of fox. An hour before the hunt, one of the members drags a bag—containing fox scent—over the ground, imitating the general course a fox would take.

On Fridays the members hunt for a real fox, which means they still exist in Suffolk County. The releasing of trapped foxes is considered unethical, and hunters insist they do not do it. Members often cite the origin of the custom in the farmers' desire to rid their land of foxes.

"Let's face it, the fox enjoys the chase," Dr. Fredericks said. "When he gets tired, he goes into his hole and is safe. We call him 'going to the earth.' The fox is happy and I'm happy and the hounds know he's safe, too. Sometimes the hunt lasts the entire day.

The Smithtown group says it is rarely harassed by animal-protection protesters. The way fox hunters occasionally are in England—but the members play down the killing of the fox with a knife or by some of their 34 hounds, which happens, they estimate, once in every 15 hunts. The other times the fox gets away.

"We do kill the fox sometimes," a member said. "And we do ward the mask and ears to various members—just like a bullfight. And all our new members have never participated in a kill before are 'blooded'—they get blood smeared like a baptism."

Dr. Fredericks says that hunting is a "risk sport," but insists it is superior to others like skiing because, as he says, "the risk is exhilarating and rewarding."

### Risks

The hunt is not without its risks. In the first "drag hunt" at Sunday, one horse crashed



A hunter stops to feed his hounds some dog biscuits during a hunt in New York.

into the final hurdle, a sturdy 3-foot barrier, sending the rider sprawling unconscious onto the grass. He was not seriously injured.

The Smithtown Hunt is a blend of social custom and athletic skills, of members with many occupations and residences from Manhattan to eastern Long Island. Membership is based upon good form in competence and manners. The members are often joined by guests called "cappers" who pay a fee to hunt up to six times in a season before being judged for membership.

"It used to be a millionaire's sport," Dr. Fredericks said. "But now a middle-income person can hunt if he wants."

Costs vary greatly from one hunt to another. One in New Jersey, for example, costs around \$250 for a single membership and \$350 for a family. Capping fees cost around \$10 to \$15.

Most of the Smithtown Hunt members own their horses, which they bring in vans, and are often active in horse shows.

### Clubhouse

The base of the Smithtown Hunt is its clubhouse, an old estate home on the grounds of the Long Island Lighting Company's nuclear plant. Members paused midway through their hunt on Sunday for a paper cup containing "hunter's port." After the hunt, members and some guests returned for drinks and sandwiches and tea and discussed the events of the day. The mood

is halfway between a winning baseball clubhouse and a society party.

Because of the disappearing land, hunts are dependent upon a narrowing circle of friends like 88-year-old Seldin Healey, who permits the hunt to move across his grounds and take three jumps over the sturdy fences behind his barn.

"We have seen the simplicity of country life change so much," Mr. Healey said last Sunday. "I let them use my land because I believe sports like this hold people together. Next time, I think I'll barbecue a pig for them."

Before each hunt, the officers make elaborate written arrangements with land owners. They hunt in the winter so as not to endanger crops; they willingly pay for any damage they might do.

"We are restricted to certain land—but the fox isn't," said James Oederich, a nonriding member of the hunt. "The fox is smart; enough to slip into somebody's backyard and laugh at us—and don't think he doesn't."

### On Foot

The other day the Smithtown group hunted in Old Westbury, a territory formerly used by two defunct hunts. Meadow Brook was a horseback group that ran out of room and initiative; the Buckram Beagles hunted on foot.

"In the old days, you had the Whitney and the Morgan estates," said Isaac H. Cocks, a member

of the Buckram Beagles. "But now the estates are not contiguous—just itty-bitty plots."

"About 15 years ago, people started staying home to watch the football games on Sunday while others took up frostbite sailing," he said. "Now all we have is a walking club called the Winter Wheelers—and we still get permission to walk the land."

In addition, there are numerous hunts "unrecognized" by the Masters of Foxhounds Association of America. One such group is the Hidden Hollow Hounds of Red Bank, N.J., operated by Michael Torpey. This group is popular among New York City hunters like Bob Cerullo, who owns a car-repair shop in Brooklyn.

"It becomes a passion," Mr. Cerullo said. "It's the sport of kings—it's got the image of war with 25 per cent of the risk. There's something special about the one-ness with the horse. We've done jousting in the Cloisters and ride in the St. Patrick's Day parade—but hunting is the main thing."

Hidden Hollow has some Jewish members and has at least one black "capper" riding this year. But Mr. Torpey says he is as discriminating as any "recognized" hunt master when it comes to weeding out careless riders.

"You must be a gentleman to hunt," Mr. Torpey said. "Once in a while we get somebody who rides all over a farmer's land. But we watch to see how a capper handles his horse. We filter out the peasants."

## The 'Word King'—Eric Partridge

By Israel Shenker

LONDON (NYT)—Dictionaries are usually prizes of collective enterprise, but Eric Partridge prefers the solo fight, singlehandedly putting unruly words into ranks and orders. He makes his own discoveries and commits his own mistakes, and his dictionaries are there for all the world to consult: on slang, origins, Shakespeare's bawdy, soldiers' language, proper names, Biblical words, underworld speech and downright clichés.

Then there is the Partridge of "Usage and Abuse"—guiding speaker and writer around obstacles to correctness and dispatch, of "Origins"—clarifying etymology, and of "You Have a Point There"—giving pause to the markers of punctuation. Edmund Wilson called him "the word king."

He has now passed his 80th birthday—although frail and slow of step, each trip to the British Museum a trial of his strength—he is deep into the next dictionary, a collection of catch phrases.

"I'm an impatient person; but

I've learned to confine that impatience within the limits of what a book needs," he said in an interview. As he spoke he reclined on the bed in his bed-sitter in North London, his suitcase resting atop a wardrobe as though he were ready at any moment to take flight. His wife is in a nursing home, and their one child, a daughter, is married and does not live in London.

"If you look at a book as endless toll you'd never write a dictionary—which would probably be more sensible," he said, puffing at a cigarette, interrupting himself to cough at the smoke. "Seen from inside, the author's art is not a kind of heroism. If you're a natural writer, you don't find these things difficult. You find them to use a word which thank God is going out of fashion, a challenge."

"I've always been able to write with great ease. I wrote a novel in four weeks and a volume of short stories in five, and don't they show it! I refused to go on writing fiction—it was too damned easy. It's much easier to write a novel than it is to write a good dictionary. Mind you, if I'd had any sense I'd have taken longer and tried to

write pretty much better fiction, but I got bored with it."

A long time ago Partridge was a university lecturer on English literature. "In my second year I had one course identical with a course I'd given the first year, and I was repeating myself. 'Good God!' I thought, 'if you're doing this in your second year, then I'll be a bloody bore to you 40th.' You'll be a bloody bore to everyone, including yourself. So I checked it and became a publisher."

### The Depression

Then came the Depression. "And you'll say, 'what good could come out of that?' Well, it checked me out of business into doing what I had always wanted to do, become a writer. I really had to buckle up, and write reviews and essays, anything I could damn well get. You can imagine what it was like during the Depression—a lot of periodicals disappeared, the others grew smaller, the pay grew less, the competition grew fiercer, and I was put to coin a phrase—to coin a phrase, there's a catch phrase—really on my mettle."

For the dictionary of catch phrases he spent five preparatory years reading and taking notes. "I knew it would be a damned big job," he said. "You can imagine—it begins in the 16th century, on the British side."

Partridge has found the longer run of England's literature more fertile of examples than America's. "I don't talk about American and British, English and American," he said. "They're one language. The English we speak is just a promotion of one dialect at the expense of another. The Queen's English is just another way of saying, 'English as it is spoken in England.' We could just as well speak of 'the President's English' in America."

Illness, an operation, slow recovery—all have shattered his timetable for the current work. "I suppose I do about a third of what I used to do—and to me it's risible, it's contemptible," he said.

## SHARPS & FLATS

PARIS—The jazz festival Newport 74 in Paris, presented by George Wein and Simone Gimbire, will end Nov. 10 at the Salle Pleyel with an all-star program dedicated to the musical life of Charlie Parker. Featured will be: Jay McShann, Billy Eckstine, Earl (Fatha) Hines, Dizzy Gillespie, Sonny Stitt, Charles McPherson, Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis, Budd Johnson, Curtis Fuller, Red Rodney and Cecil Payne. There will be shows at 7:30 and 10:30 p.m. Herbie Hancock will appear at the same place on Nov. 11 at 8 p.m. Guitarist Jimmy Gourley will give a concert at the French Radio and Television Center—Studio 106—Nov. 9 at 6 p.m. That same night singer Anita Tucker will headline the show at the Maison de la Mutualité. On Nov. 15 and 16 Steve Lacy will give a solo concert at La Cour des Miracles at 9 p.m.

LONDON—Carmen McRae will open at Ronnie Scott's on Nov. 11, replacing Oscar Peterson. Swingle II (formerly the Swingle Singers) will give a concert at Queen Elizabeth Hall on Nov. 9 at 7:45 p.m.

HELSINKI—The Delta Rhythm Boys, continuing their Finnish tour, are currently at the Students Byens and will be in Finland until the end of the month.

The Golden Gate Quartet, continuing its German tour, will be in Immenstaad-Bodensee Nov. 6 at the Linzgau-Halle; in Rosenheim Nov. 9 at the Luitpoldhalle; in Biberach an der Riss Nov. 10 at the Stadtheater; in Munich Nov. 11 at the Deutsches Theater; in Neudorf Nov. 12 at the Intalmarkt; in Stuttgart Nov. 13 at the Liederhalle and in Kempten Nov. 14 at the Stadtheater. All concerts start at 8 p.m.

The rock group Mud, touring the Netherlands, will be in Breda Nov. 13 at the Het Tusschipschip at 7 p.m.; in Groningen Nov. 15 at the Martinihal at 7 p.m.; in Steenwijk the next night at the Sporinhil also at 7 p.m. and in Rotterdam Nov. 17 at the Doelen at 2:30 in the afternoon.

This week's top singles are, in the United States, "Jazzman" by Carole King, and in Britain, "Everything I Own" by Ken Boothe. —FRANK VAN BEARLE.

## THEATER IN BRUSSELS

### 'Streetcar'—The Impact Is Intact

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

BRUSSELS (NYT)—"A Streetcar Named Desire," first seen on Broadway in 1947, is "in" again. During the last year it has been revived to profitable returns in Los Angeles (with the screen actor, Jon Voight, as Stanley Kowalski), in New York and in London. This week it is being performed (in English) in Brussels by the American Theater Company at the Petite Salle of the Théâtre National.

Tennessee Williams's celebrated play has survived changing fashions. When it was new some officials judged it "obscene" and it was banned in Boston and edited in other cities. Attitudes have changed but this play has not. It is no longer a shocker, but it can still hold an audience rapt and despite its occasional melodramatic overtones that skirt caricature, it is saved from absurdity by the firmness of its dramatics.

The play centers, as most will remember, on Blanche Du Bois, a Southern schoolteacher whose youthful marriage ends in tragedy when her homosexual husband commits suicide. She seeks relief by dabbling in sex and becomes an incurable neurotic with delusions of grandeur. She goes to visit her married sister in New Orleans where her pretensions enrage her low-born brother-in-law. He discovers her shady past, prevents her prospective marriage to one of his friends and as a final act of vengeance violates her.

Her humiliations lead to her mental disintegration and she ends up in an asylum. Williams recounts the story with a gripping theatricality that the years have not weakened.

The present production in Brussels is most satisfactory in its interpretation, though the majority of its players are semi-amateurs. Myriam Langford, who takes the role of Blanche and who has directed, is from the professional theater and effectively conveys the scheming of the harassed heroine and the pathos of her fate, rising to the challenge of all the difficult scenes to make them her own.

John Boyle as her exasperated, Kowalski, Mary Ann Hill as his submissive wife and Jack Hill as the sailor who rejects Blanche, acquit themselves well. Mrs. Langford has staged the proceedings so that the action has persuasive unity in the face of too many certain interruptions.

The decor is of necessity but a plain and simple reproduction of Tennessee Williams's memorable atmospheric setting for the Broadway original, but the play is the thing and it lives again, its impact intact.



Jack Hill, Myriam Langford in Brussels production of "Streetcar Named Desire."

During the past five years, the American Theater Company has produced a series of American plays—among them "The Effects of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds," "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" "Plaza Suite" and "The Boys in the Band." It is now planning to stage O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey into Night."

Brussels is an active theater town, offering a considerable variety in entertainment. The Rideau de Bruxelles has opened its season with a French adaptation of John Harvey Plunk's "Edward G." which had its premiere at the Edinburgh festival. An extremely tranquil piece of British understatement, it pictures a middle-class office worker who plays Santa Claus at a clinic for ailing children and the emotional breakdown that overtakes him when a little boy sinks into a coma during the holiday festivities. Eric Pradier delivers a moving portrayal of the unhappy Santa Claus, but the anecdote is too slender to fill three acts. The Rideau will follow it this week with the first Continental staging of Christopher Hampton's "Savages."

The Belgian dramatic renaissance of the early century—which brought Maurice Maeterlinck, Emile Verhaeren, Georges Rodenbach, Paul Spaak, the social playwright Gustave Vanuxeme, and Fernand Crommelynck into the international spotlight—is now a faint memory and seems to have no heirs. Nor has anyone in the commercial theater followed in the footsteps of that popular

manufacturer of melodramas, Henri Kistnermeekers, or in those of the brilliant farce writer, Maurice Hennequin. The late Michel de Ghelderode is the most frequently revived native dramatist, though at the moment Maeterlinck's "Interieur" is playing at the Centre Culturel Franck.

The Théâtre Toone is an amazing institution where pastiches of classics are performed by marionettes. This tiny playhouse—its seats only 80—was established in 1835 and each of its directors inherits the title of Toone. Now reigning as Toone VII is Jose Geel. He stages each show and recites the roles of all the characters.

There is another unusual theater in Brussels: the Théâtre de la Gaite. During a recent matinee, the hall was filled, but all the spectators seemed to be 65 or over. The show consisted of vintage vaudeville with overweight chorus girls, comics cracking venerable jokes and with the principal singer "singing a parody of 'Mon Homme.'" The nostalgia of this spectacle was overwhelming and a more appreciative public has seldom been seen.

The foreign play dominates with Miller's "Creation of the World and Other Business" at the Théâtre National, another American play, "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" at the Théâtre Royal, Marcel Achard's "Domino" with Danielle Darrieux at the Théâtre Royal des Galeries, Montherlant's "Cardinal d'Espagne" at the Comédie Claude Volter and Lanoux's "Le Tourniquet" at the Théâtre Molière. At SHAPE headquarters, Arthur Laurent's "Invitation to a March" is being acted in English. The café-theater has more national flavor, with the "La Bayadère Infernale" at the Le 13 of special interest.

### Sweden, Italy Tied in European Bridge Meet

TEL AVIV, Nov. 7 (Reuters)—After eight rounds in the European bridge championships, the lead is being hotly contested by Italy and Sweden. There are 11 rounds to go.

Italy and Sweden are tied with Norway. In the women's series Sweden is leading.

### New Vienna Opera Chief

VIENNA, Nov. 7 (UPI)—The Austrian government yesterday appointed Egon Seefehlner, 62, director of the Vienna State Opera. Mr. Seefehlner, a native of Vienna, replaces Rudolf Gamsjager, who plans to retire in September next year. Mr. Seefehlner is presently director of the Deutsche Oper in West Berlin.

## Cheer up a sour lemon

It's hard to say what makes a lemon so sour. But one thing's for sure—once you introduce a lemon to Martini, its disposition improves immediately. Martini's light, bright, friendly taste works wonders with even the sourest of characters. Do something nice for a lemon today. Sweeten it up with Martini at lunchtime. You'll feel good about it for the rest of the day.

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The right one

MARTINI

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## Shell Reports Doubled Net In Quarter

But Says Figures Fail To Show Real Picture

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—The Royal Dutch-Shell group today reported a third-quarter net income of \$204.3 million, double the \$102.1 million earned a year earlier.

Net income in the first nine months was \$271.7 million, up from \$123.8 million.

The group, however, questioned the significance of the figures, saying the generally accepted accounting principles used to calculate the results "have progressively less validity."

Also, it warned that "the international oil business outside North America gives cause for serious concern."

For the third quarter, Shell said the integrated profit margin on oil trading outside North America was around \$1 a barrel, down about 15 cents from the first half. Effectively, however, it said the oil trading margin was only about 50 cents a barrel. The remaining 50 cents arose from unrealized inventory appreciation.

Increases in the cost of crude oil imposed by the producing countries from Oct. 1, together with cost inflation, will completely absorb the oil trading margin unless market prices are allowed to respond to these increasing costs, Shell warned.

Shell said the accounting principles used to calculate the group's results only provide a reasonable view of the true financial state of a business in times of relative price stability.

That application in current conditions of spiraling costs, especially in the oil industry, distorts the underlying realities, it said.

In a continuing business, it argued, the part of profits used in replacing inventories at higher cost should not be viewed as current profits. Yet it said, for tax and other purposes this part is treated as if it had been realized.

Moreover, Shell said that in times of inflation, conventional accounting principles exaggerate not only the profits, but inadequate depreciation provisions but also the return on capital by understatement of the current value of the capital employed.

## Mixed Tone For Dollar

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP).—The dollar weakened against the West German mark and the Swiss franc today but firmed against the pound sterling. Gold eased after reaching an all-time high.

Foreign exchange dealers said the dollar was troubled by an inflow of funds into Switzerland, but also the return on capital by interest payments on non-resident bank accounts.

The dollar fell to a new low for the year against the Swiss franc with a rate of 2.7815 francs against yesterday's 2.8180 francs. The dollar has fallen by 8 cents against the Swiss franc this week.

In Frankfurt the dollar fell 2.5500 marks from 2.5490 marks. It was the lowest mark for the dollar since July 4. In London the dollar improved from \$2.3475 to \$2.3460 to the pound.

In Paris the dollar weakened to 4.8720 francs from yesterday's 4.8730 francs.

Gold was fixed in the morning in London at \$179 an ounce, its highest ever fixing of \$179.50 last April 3. Later the price eased on profit-taking to \$178.25 at the close.

Herbert Engelmeier

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Dow Chemical Europe has named Herbert Engelmeier as financial director. He has been treasurer of the company since October 1973.

Gilbert Perel has been appointed head of the state-run airline Air France, succeeding Pierre-Donatien Cot, who has resigned as general manager to join a private electrical engineering firm.

James Freeborn, vice-president of W.R. Grace & Co., has been appointed president of the company's European consumer products and services group, based in Paris.

Graco Inc. reports that Alan Cockrell has been named a vice-president and director of marketing for the company's European and African operations. He is based in Paris.

## French Oil Firms Accused Of Cheating, Tax Avoidance

PARIS, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—The state-owned ELF-Erap group and the state-controlled Cie. Française des Pétroles (CFP) group were accused of abuse of power in a parliamentary report published today.

Gaullist Deputy Julien Schvartz, coordinator of the parliamentary commission on the administration of the state, said the report also accuses the government of contradictory policy in its relations with the oil companies.

The 380-page report accuses the oil companies of paying "practically" no taxes, of "cheating" on prices paid for imported crude oil, and of entering into "understandings" to fix domestic prices. It also criticizes the ambiguity of the administration's relations with the companies.

The report says that within the Union des Industries Syndicales de l'Industrie du Pétrole (UISIP), a trade body, both CFP and ELF-Erap "pursue a policy which isn't different from that of multinational (oil) companies" when it comes to suppressing competition.

Pay No Taxes

Referring to taxation, the report says CFP and ELF-Erap "pay no corporate taxes in France" while French subsidiaries of foreign oil companies pay "ridiculously low" taxes.

It says oil companies "cheat" when it comes to calculating the price paid for crude imported into France. They maintain it costs them an average of \$9.42 a barrel, while the report estimates an average of \$8.64.

The report accuses the government and the departments responsible for energy. "The links between the (energy) administration and the (French) oil companies is like a link between a feudal lord and a vassal," it says. The report calls for establish-

## GM's Head Appeals for Car Buyers

Newspaper Campaign Follows Sales Slump

By David C. Smith

DETROIT, Nov. 7 (WP).—Hard hit by sagging sales, General Motors Corp. has taken an unprecedented move: GM's top man is appealing directly to prospective car buyers in nationwide newspaper advertisements.

The ad, which broke in yesterday afternoon's newspapers, is signed by GM board chairman Richard Gerstenberg. Veteran Detroit observers could not recall a similar campaign in which a top executive took up the sale of cars except for the 1950s, when American Motors Corp. president George Romney asked buyers to give up their "gas-guzzling dinosaurs."

GM said the ad will appear in 150 major metropolitan newspapers, in 29 other cities where GM has plants, in 50 black newspapers, and in national newspapers. There are no plans to extend the campaign to radio, television and magazines but it will be repeated in newspapers, GM said.

In the ad, Mr. Gerstenberg answers President Ford's "don't buy" advice by saying that "when new cars replace old, the nation's transportation gains efficiency."

Emphasizing that the corporation's 1975 cars use less fuel, emit less pollution, and thus cost less to maintain, and have more safety features, Mr. Gerstenberg maintains in his message that "purchasing new cars is the common-sense kind of conservation we need."

Information was contained in an underwriting prospectus issued in connection with a scheduled Eurobond offering of a Bank of Tokyo subsidiary. The Japanese bank owns 25.5 percent of Western American, as does National Bank of Detroit, Security Pacific National Bank and Wells Fargo Bank. Hambros Bank owns the remaining 10 percent.

The prospectus explained that the shareholding banks purchased a substantial portion of Western American's loan portfolio in September, when the London bank's staff was reduced and part of its overseas operations suspended.

As a result of the "rationalization measures," Western American's total assets dropped 45.3 percent to about \$272 million on Sept. 30 from nearly \$498 million on Jan. 31, the bank's fiscal year-end period. Deposits declined in the period to about \$237 million from nearly \$450 million. The call for a "restructuring" of the bank was made following the rise in crude prices after the first half of 1974.

## Sindona Says Bank Liquidation Is Unjust

ROME, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—Michela Sindona has reportedly charged in a suit filed at the Milan tribunal that the forced liquidation of his Banca Privata Italiana "had no reason to be carried out" because the losses claimed against the bank were in fact attributable "in major part" to international Westminster Bank, a subsidiary of National Westminster Bank of Britain.

A spokesman for National Westminster in London said the allegations came as a surprise and that he would comment later. The losses of Banca Privata

## Democrats' Landslide Win Means Hotter Economy

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).—Tuesday's election results mean national economic policy will be set in major part for the next two years by the Democrats in Congress, and Democrats have been sobered by that thought.

"They've clearly got the ball," an aide to President Gerald Ford said, and Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., one of the Democratic presidential hopefuls whose fortunes may depend on the course of the economy, agreed. "The heat is on us now," Sen. Mondale said.

The main economic steps the President proposed last month—a spending slowdown and a temporary surtax on corporations and "upper-level" individual incomes, offset by some permanent tax concessions for both business and investors—appear to have little chance of passage now. There was little going to be tougher to hold the line fiscally, a Ford aide acknowledged.

The same combination of politics and economics is likely to doom the President's proposed surtax, at least in its present form. The Democrats, on the other hand, are likely to want to spend more money than he has proposed to aid the unemployed.

The basic Democratic disposition, in sum, will be to pump the economy up rather than to cool it off.

## U.K. Eurocurrency Bank Has Dip in Assets, Deposits

By William Ellington

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—Western American Bank (Europe) Ltd., once a pace-setter in London's Eurodollar and Eurobond markets, has suffered a big drop in assets and deposits following the collapse of Bankhaus Herstatt in June.

This information was contained in an underwriting prospectus issued in connection with a scheduled Eurobond offering of a Bank of Tokyo subsidiary. The Japanese bank owns 25.5 percent of Western American, as does National Bank of Detroit, Security Pacific National Bank and Wells Fargo Bank. Hambros Bank owns the remaining 10 percent.

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## Analysts Rule Out Economic Disaster

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—Most analysts believe the industrialized nations are not headed for a worldwide depression despite some gloomy predictions of impending disaster.

Most bankers and economists believe the world will find ways to pull through the current period of high inflation and slumping business without sliding into anything like the depression of the 1930s.

On the other hand, a Gallup poll reports that 61 per cent of the American people think the United States is headed for a depression. And some knowledgeable analysts fear the entire industrialized world is on the verge of the same fate.

Such fears are overblown, believes Norman Robertson, senior vice-president and chief economist of Pittsburgh's Mellon Bank. "Everyone thinks that things will work out," he says. "No one is sure precisely how."

Some of the defenses against depression already are in place, says Bernard Schoenfeld, an Irving Trust Co. economist. He notes that unemployment compensation and social security help to provide floors under personal income that did not exist in the early 1930s.

"The system of progressive income taxes is an excellent automatic stabilizer," Mr. Schoenfeld says. Even the gloomier analysts emphasize that the world will not just drift into disaster—someone will have to do a bit of pushing. That push could come from the oil-producing nations in at least a couple of ways, the analysts say.

These oil-rich nations could continue charging the current high oil prices and investing the proceeds. Western banks, already heavily burdened with "recycling" funds to oil-consuming nations, would give up, and some nations could go bankrupt. Or the Arab oil nations could simply take their money and run, bringing on world deflation.

On the other hand, the oil-consuming nations could do themselves in, the analysts suggest. They could overdo their current

## As Public Returns to Market

## Prices Edge Ahead on Big Board

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (UPT).—Stocks ground out a small gain on the New York Stock Exchange today though some analysts said the rise lacked conviction.

The Dow Jones industrial average tacked on 2.81 points to 671.93. It was down 3 points in early trading but ahead 5.5 at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues moderately outlasted decliners about 850 to 545 at the close. Volume totaled 17.15 million, down from 23.93 million yesterday.

Reynolds Securities vice-president and director of investment policy Robert Stovall observed, "The market seems to like the election results."

He also said Reynolds finds the public more aggressive in the market now than institutions, and said issues being purchased in many instances were depressed in price with solid dividends—"the kind of stock the public likes."

He added that the market has been doing well despite unfavorable economic news and said some of the profit-taking expected recently by professional traders has failed to materialize.

IBM rose 3 1/4 to 187 1/4 after having tumbled more than 10 points yesterday, when the Justice Department said the break up of IBM was the only way to promote competition in the computer industry.

Great Western United, another strong performer, rose 3 7/8 to 26 5/8. Nelson and William Hunt, sons of the Texas oil billionaire H. L. Hunt, offered to purchase 910,000 GWU shares at \$27.50 each.

GWU said it was studying the proposal, but cautioned shareholders not to take any action at this time.

Heavily-traded Polaroid climbed 1 5/8 to 23 7/8, although it said yesterday it will have laid off about 1,000 workers over the last few months by mid-November.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.02 to 69.85. The most active issue was Reit Income Fund, closing at 1 3/8, up 1/8 on volume of 102,800 shares.

In bonds, the most widely awaited corporate sale for several years—the \$500 million of Du Pont Co. debt—went extremely well, despite the aggressive pricing of both issues.

Actual sales estimates were difficult to obtain because of the

huge network involved in selling the bonds, although dealers estimated that it had just about been sold out by the close today.

In Chicago farm commodity futures closed mostly lower. Trade was mixed, but very light. It appeared the market lacked an outside buying incentive.

On the over-the-counter market, the industrial average on the NASDAQ index rose 0.68 to 64.83.

## Study Says CAB Regulations Cause Air Lines' Inefficiency

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).—Domestic airline passengers have been paying hundreds of millions of dollars in "excess fares" annually because of inefficient and rigid regulation of the scheduled airlines by the Civil Aeronautics Board, a major new study of air transport regulation concludes.

"The principal sources of economic inefficiency in air service may be ascribed to regulation-imposed restraints on competition," says the study, "Economic Regulation of Domestic Air Transport."

The 212-page report, one in a Brookings Institution series on regulation of economic activity, makes two principal recommendations:

• The CAB should exhibit greater flexibility and efficiency in choosing between "a broad range of alternatives of prices and quality" when it approves fares. This would probably lead to lower costs for airline passengers.

• The government should move to deregulate airline service "to the degree politically feasible."

On the first point, the study argues that in any trade-off between fares and scheduling frequency, the passenger would probably opt for a lower fare and sacrifice some convenience if given the choice.

Using 1968 figures, the last year for which figures were available, the study says that passengers "paid excess fares, ranging from approximately \$366 million to \$538 million," because they had no price-quality options available.

For this they got between \$118 million and \$162 million in value in the form of reduced delay time because of more scheduling frequency. But this left between \$348 million and \$356 million for which passengers received absolutely nothing of value or service in return, the authors charge.

On the deregulation question, the study points to the performance of airlines which operate within the states of Texas and California and are not subject to CAB regulation (although they are co-regulated by their own state utilities commissions). These intrastate airlines are able to offer fares that are less than half the cost per mile flown compared to the scheduled airlines which fly, for example, between Washington and New York.

Route Swap Rejected

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—The Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday turned down a route-swapping proposal by Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines, saying it is too sweeping and too vague.

## REPUBLIC OF IVORY COAST

BANDAMA VALLEY AUTHORITY  
ENERGIE ELECTRIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE

ADVANCE NOTICE OF INTENT  
TO INVITE TENDERS

TAABO HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

The Government of the Republic of Ivory Coast will shortly be inviting tenders for the main civil works contract and for the supply and installation of equipment for the Taabo Hydroelectric Project. The design and construction management of the Project have been entrusted to Kainer Engineers and Constructors, Inc.

The development is situated on the Bandama River approximately 160 kilometers north-east of the capital city of Abidjan. The job site will be accessible by a 15 km road from the main Abidjan-Bouaké Highway.

The project will include an embankment dam (earthfill, earth-rockfill and rockfill) of approximately 600 meters length and a height of 24 meters; an intake structure with 3 wheel gates 5.6 x 5.5 m; three 6.6 m diameter 120 m long power tunnels; a powerhouse with three 82.5 MVA generators driven by 70 MW Francis turbines, 54 m head; a spillway with 5 gates 11 x 11 m; two 225 kV substations and other appurtenances.

The main equipment, except for tunnel liners, will be installed by the supplier. The first generating unit is to be ready for commercial operation by February 1979.

CONTRACTS	ISSUE DATES
TP-1 CIVIL WORKS, A unit price Contract. Principal items of work: Rock excavation 3,400,000 m <sup>3</sup> ; Earthfill 5,000,000 m <sup>3</sup> ; Rockfill 3,500,000 m <sup>3</sup> ; Concrete 70,000 m <sup>3</sup> ; Tunnels, length 400 m. Supply and installation of auxiliary mechanical and electrical systems and installation of steel tunnel liners.	Mid December 1974
TP-2 TURBINES	Mid January 1976
TP-3 GENERATORS	Mid January 1976
TP-4 TRANSFORMERS	Mid February 1976
TP-5 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	February 1, 1976
TP-6 TUNNEL LINERS	Mid December 1976
TP-7 GATES AND HOISTS	February 1, 1976
TP-8 CRANES	Mid January 1975
TP-9 Two powerhouse bridge cranes each of 125 metric tons and one intake gantry crane of 25 metric tons.	
TT-1 TRANSMISSION LINE 225 kV, 170 km	To be determined

FINANCING

Financing proposals must be made in support of tenders. These financing proposals can be made by the tenders or by financing institutions of the countries of origin of the tenders. The Export-Import Bank of the United States, the First National City Bank and the Private Export Funding Corporation (PEFCO) have agreed to grant loans to finance goods and services of U.S. origin to be used for the project. Both prices and financing conditions will be taken into account in awarding contracts.

PROCEDURE

Firms wishing to be pre-qualified to undertake any portion of the work are invited to indicate their interest as soon as possible, but not later than November 30, 1974.

The application should include details of their specific experience in similar work, description of the firm's organization, facilities and financial structure and any other information which would be useful in determining the firm's ability to undertake the work.

Applications should be sent to the following address:

Autorité pour l'Aménagement de la Vallée du Bandama  
Boite Postale 20 887,  
ABIDJAN, République de Côte d'Ivoire.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Norway Said to Grant Oil Rights

Despite tough terms from the Norwegian government, five American, three French and two Norwegian oil companies have accepted concessions for oil exploration in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea. The magazine *Noroff*, reporting this, says the government will formally approve the new concessions on Nov. 15 at its regular weekly meeting. The American companies are Amoco, Chevron, Conoco, Exxon, and Mobil, *Noroff* says. The French companies are ELF, Total and Agip, and the Norwegians are Norsk Hydro and Saga Petroleum. Officials declined to comment on the report but a spokesman for the Ministry of Industry confirmed that the Norwegian state-owned oil company Statoil will have at least a 50-per-cent share in all new concessions, with a clause which could increase its share to as much as 75 per cent depending on the size of any discoveries made.

### French Textile Firm Hires

Rhône-Poulenc-Textile, the synthetic fiber division of the big French group, will close its 18 plants for two to four weeks between Dec. 1 and Jan. 12. The move will affect some 21,000 persons. Additionally, about 1,800 workers aged 57 or more will be asked to retire on Jan. 1. Last month the company said it will "substantially" reduce output of certain synthetic fibers allowing a steady decline in orders. The plan called for cuts of 30 to 35 per cent in the production of polyamides and polyester fibers,

and as much as 40 per cent for acrylic fibers. The company blames the decline in orders on credit restrictions faced by buyers who have been forced to use their large "precautionary" stocks built earlier this year in anticipation of price increases.

### Toyota May Lease Plant in Peru

Toyota Motor Co. is studying the possibility of leasing one of the car assembly plants in Peru, owned by a major U.S. car maker such as General Motors or Ford. However, Toyota denies a Japanese press report that it plans to buy a factory from a U.S. firm. Toyota has been named by the Peruvian government as one of the foreign car firms authorized to start production there in line with the government's policy of promoting its home car industry.

### Krupp Earnings Outlook Gloomy

Fried. Krupp AG's earnings position developed well in the first nine months of this year, in spite of a strong increase in costs, but prospects for the future are unfavorable. A decline in volume of sales is expected and increased materials and personnel costs will negatively influence earnings, Krupp says in an interim report. Sales expectations indicate that no upturn in domestic steel demand can be expected in the short term. With a downturn in orders more normal levels, with a downturn in orders expected in the fourth 1974 quarter, Krupp will reduce production levels in the coming months in some rolled steel plant.

## German Jobless Rate at 3%

BONN, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Unemployment rose at the end of October to a figure 152 per cent higher than a year earlier, the Federal Labor Office announced today.

The development could force Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to allow some relaxation of the economy.

Jobless at the end of last month numbered 672,800, the highest total in six years. The figure is 3 per cent of the labor force and 405,300 more than a year earlier. Josef Stöckl, director of the Federal Labor Office, predicted a further increase in the number of jobless this month.

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هكذا من الأهل

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### Closing Prices on Nov. 7, 1974

## Currency Rates

## The new currency

TrCan	PL	\$	87%	87%	87%
Trans	Mt	\$	114%	104%	114%
U	Kano	\$	87%	87%	87%

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● COMMERCIAL PROPE  
**BELGIUM**  
● COMMERCIAL PROPE

117 NETHERLANDS

will appear on  
**FRIDAY**  
**15 NOVEMBER**

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● COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES:  
**BELGIUM**  
● COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES:

## NETHERLANDS

will appear on  
**FRIDAY**  
**15 NOVEMBER**

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